MAY
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,606—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1889.

L... OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIE...

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ..	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th ,,
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
BL PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	9th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June 1889.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
b AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	25th May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,530	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	11th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	on or about
CLAN BUCHANAN	3,000	W. Millar	18th May.

THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE.
MACIVER LINE.

S. S. "LYCIA," Captain FLETCHER, R. N. R., will sail for LIVERPOOL or PLYMOUTH on or about the 24th May.

Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess. Liberal allowance of Luggage. Fare Rs. 375.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Apply also to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Shipping Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 5th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 3rd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 4th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Bancoora	3,000	On or about 30th May 1889

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1889.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2650 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 31st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar's s.s. "MALAGRA," or the "SWORDSMAN" will sail as above early next month.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Mandvie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICKLY-HEAT.

SUFFERERS from this annoyance are recommended to use "THYMOLITE," the New Antiseptic Toilet Powder. It allays the irritation of the skin, giving the most grateful relief. "THYMOLITE" is perfectly harmless, and may be applied with benefit to the most sensitive skin.

Per box......Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED.

SEABURY'S ACCIDENT CASE. A Tin Case fitted with every requisite for "First Aid," or for Permanent Dressing by the Surgeon. It will be found a perfect boon to the Traveller or Household as, instructions for every ordinary ailment is printed on the Case itself. A Manual also enclosed.

Rs. 16 each.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

	Rs.	a.
Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100	2	0
,, Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100	2	0
,, Selected Mess, per box of 100	2	0
Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100	2	0
,, Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100	2	8
,, Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2	8
,, No. 1, Java Gems, per box of 100	3	12
,, ,, 2, Java Gems, per box of 100	3	4
,, ,, 3, Java Gems, per box of 100	3	0

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

PRACTITIONERS' KNIVES.

AN INDISPENSABLE COMPANION TO EVERY SURGEON : taking the place of a bulky Pocket Case. The Blades are of the finest steel with lock back, fixed in Tortoiseshell Handles. Each Knife supplied in a Morocco case. It contains :—

SYME'S GUM LANCET.	SAW.
SYME'S ABSCESS LANCET.	STRAIGHT SHARP BISTOURY.
TENDON KNIFE.	TENACULUM, OR NEEDLE.
DIRECTOR.	PROBE.

Rs. 20 Each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
PRESCRIBERS'
PHARMACOPŒIA
OF
NEW REMEDIES.

Describing the Properties, Preparations, Action, and Doses of over 600 New Remedies, (including the most recent), with Supplementary Lists of Pills, Pastilles, Proprietary Remedies, "B. P. C." Preparations, Metric Weights and Measures, Therapeutic Index, &c.

An indispensable "VADE MECUM" for the Medical Man in India.

Per Copy Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

£6,582,529
Has been paid in claims by the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Since its Establishment
in
1857.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

		Rs.	
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs.	61	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	,,	37	0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	,,	33	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	,,	29	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Rs. 25 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

SUPERIOR PRESERVED PROVISIONS
CHOICE WINES OLD SPIRITS
GENUINE LIQUEURS
TOBACCOS CIGARS CIGARETTES
HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE STATIONERY
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATE
CRICKET KIT LAWN TENNIS KIT.
SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS
RELIABLE DIETETIC ARTICLES
SUPERIOR TOILET REQUISITES.

Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & Byculla Bridge.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

JUST LANDED
HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
FOR EVENING WEAR.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	Rs. 8-8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen.	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square	
Brown Round Crown, all Shades	

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	A.
Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	8
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces.

This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.

N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
4½ do. do.	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder	55
The same with alarum	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement	70
The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. LD.

LADIES' SHIRTS.

WE have introduced these extremely Comfortable and Cool GARMENTS for the HOT WEATHER, THEY ARE WELL FITTING, NEAT-BECOMING, AND ECONOMICAL; MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW DAYS, ANY SHAPE, COLLARS ATTACHED.

Real French Cambric, a variety of Novel Designs	per half dozen	Rs. 18
Best Scotch Oxford Matte, an immense Selection	,,	,, 24
Tropical Flannel, Unshrinkable and very Thin	,,	,, 24
Silk and Wool, the Coolest and most Luxurious material, manufactured in White and neat Stripes and Checks	,,	,, 36

Measurement Forms and Patterns, post free.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

INVALID'S PORT.

☞ OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS. ☜

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"HOMEWARD BOUND"
NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

NOT to be the confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are

ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."
FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

	per 1,000		per 100
COQUETAS,	Rs. 30;	per 100	Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS,	,, ,, 35;	,,	,, 4-0
ROYALS,	,, ,, 40;	,,	,, 4-8

SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR "HOME" CONSUMPTION.

Possessing the peculiarly distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

"KAISERS"
MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per box of 50.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.*

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

Rs. 6-8 — SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement. — Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement. — Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
"THE MYSTERY OF A HANSOM CAB."
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
HERR BRAUN.

SATURDAY, MAY 4TH,
"LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR."

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

S.S. "WERNETH HALL," ARRIVED 1ST MAY, 1889.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GADIA MANCHANA NAHANA, late of Pattan in the Territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, Hindoo deceased.

GODAVRIBAI, widow of the said deceased, the Executrix according to the tenor thereof ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KT., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 25th day of April, 1889.
Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, DINSHA, & KANGA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of SOBHAGCHAND DOWLATCHAND, inhabitant, lately ... and carrying on business as ... chant and Jeweller under the name and style of SOBHAGCHAND DOWLATCHAND & Company, in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of Augustus Misrahi of Bombay, European Merchant, residing in Forbes Street within the Fort, and carrying on business as a Diamond Merchant and Precious Stone Dealer in Apollo Road within the Fort of Bombay, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Sobhagchand Dowlatchand verified by the declaration of the said Augustus Misrahi was filed in this Honorable Court on the thirtieth day of April last, and whereas the said Sobhagchand Dowlatchand has been, this day, duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 1st day of May 1889.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 2nd day of May, 1889.

ICE MACHINE FOR SALE.

TO TURN OUT 2 CWT. OF ICE PER DAY.

A FIRST CLASS ECONOMICAL MACHINE JUST ARRIVED.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

F. FISCHER & Co.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	....	Rs. 800
Do.	200 incandescent lights	,, 800
Do.	20 ,, ,, ...	,, 200
Lamps for arc lights	....	,, 60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.
INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Ld.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two.

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.

Apply for circular.

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LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.

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THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA)
TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES,
TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c.
WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,
Very celebrated, and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.
The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 1 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS, at Rs. 1-12, 1-10 and 1-6 per lb. are the FAVOURITE TEAS largely consumed by REGIMENTAL MESSES, and OFFICERS of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICES throughout India.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

EVERYBODY SATISFIED with the large collection of Toys and Dolls we still have in Stock, and which are priced exceptionally low to suit all classes.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A BUSINESS in public line is open to offer for PURCHASE or LEASE.—Address "C.," care of this office.

A GERMAN well acquainted with traders and others in Germany and Saxony will be glad to undertake Agency Business of a good Indian or Tussah Silk Manufactory. Good references. Address, stating terms, &c., to "H. M. 20," care of this office.

REPORTER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY fully qualified SHORTHAND REPORTER. Apply, stating qualifications, giving references and salary required, to "REPORTER," care of this office.

WANTED.—TWELVE BOYS for the Choir of St. Nicholas Church. Apply to Rev. H. D. BERESFORD, S. John's House, Umarknadi.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN desires COMFORTABLE HOME with private English Family residing in or near the Fort. SHARPLES, care of this paper.

BILLIARD CHALK. As. 2 per doz.; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-4; Cues from Rs. 1-12; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home. Charges moderate.

... supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

BAY PONY FOR SALE.—DECCAN PONY, very fast, goes in saddle and harness, price moderate, owner going home.—Apply to Mr. BEIER, 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

BLACK ARAB HORSE FOR SALE, 5 years, 14-2, strong, fast, viceless, said perfectly sound, goes well in Saddle and Harness. Also DOG-CART and Harness, in good condition. Owner going Home. Apply to Mr. BEIER, No. 1, Dalal Street, Fort.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.—A very fine and varied assortment of elegantly designed Iced Water Jugs, ranging in price from Rs. 35 to Rs. 80. They also form most suitable Presents.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Conisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z." care of this paper.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

TOYS, DOLLS in Great Varieties.—Mechanical Toys, Musical Toys, Inkstands, Decanters, Speaking Animals, Tin Toys, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT FLOUR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, under instructions from the Liquidators, Oriental Oil and Flour Mill Co., Ld., sell by Public Auction at the Mill premises, Grant Road.

About 141 bags of wheat flour, and empty bags, teakwood rafters, empty boxes, also a lot of office furniture, such as chairs, office tables, couches, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SAILS, MASTS, ROPES, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of deck stores, such as sails, masts, ropes, &c., &c., lately belonging to the torpedo boat recently arrived from England.

Also a few lots of furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, cupboards, cots, &c. &c.

On account of the concerned—

A lot of new filletting H. and T. steel on cotton cloth.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong roan color pony, goes well in harness and saddle.

1 strong E. built 4 seated open carriage in very good order.

1 strong E. B. glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 strong bay Arab horse 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

1 strong grey Arab caste 14-2, fast, was hunted last season, good fencer, winner of last Chart and Compass Race.

1 chestnut Arab pony 13-3½ 7 years, good hack, strong and sound weight carrier, goes in harness and has been ridden by a lady.

1 buffalo of good breed, giving 6 seers of milk.

2 sets of English made double harness by Windover.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 31, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs, a handsome rosewood cottage piano, a strong-built brougham, a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, a strong pony cart, &c., &c., the property of JAMES MOIR, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA."

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

The steam launch "Elephanta" is 50 feet in length and 11 feet in breadth, draws 3½ feet, accommodates 50 passengers, has forward saloon, W. C. and every convenience for picnic parties, wood and coppered awing, fore and aft seats, life buoys, &c.

The launch is now lying off Apollo Bunder, where she can be seen any time.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stable, Colaba, a quantity of cast iron, scrap iron, earthenware drain pipes, candle-waste, leather pieces, teakwood poles and posts, old rails, car wheels, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DAVIDSON'S WEST HARTLEY COALS

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at Clarke Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Moosa Vullee—

500 tons Davidson's West Hartley coals, landed ex s.s. Ataka. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 30, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a large size microscope on stand, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, fish bowl with fish, a handsome strong-built victoria, a powerfull flea bitten grey Arab Horse, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of F. DAWSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT TARWADI, MALABAR HILL.

On Monday, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of ferns, crotons, roses, palm, eucharis, orchids, begonias, stephantes, &c, &c, the property of Major GERALD MARTIN.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, known as the "Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court," situate at Hornby Row, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th May next, at 4 p. m., Messrs BENNET and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel ground, of together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house erected and built thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 434 square yards or thereabouts, ... public street, on the ... of Ruttonbai, and by the east by a lane now called "Jamsetjee Lane," and formerly called Ragoonath Dadajee's Street, and on the west by Hornby Row, and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of Fort, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and are now occupied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 3, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sunbeam House," Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable, and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet maker, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, fancy pictures, handsome Kerosine Oil table and hanging lamps by Knaust, choice flower pots, &c., the property of E. J. SMITH, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wagehree, Parell, close to the Lady Sakerbai Hospital, on SUNDAY, the 5th inst. at 1 p.m., the valuable French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, hanging chandeliers and vase lamps, wall-shades, table and hanging argand lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, clocks, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th inst. at 2 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhotties.
5 ,, ,, sarees.
5 cases printed handkerchieves.
1 case 100 doz socks,
1 ,, scarlet Italian.
5 cases striped brown pilot cloth.
1 gentleman's saddle,
1 D.-B. B-L-C-F. gun by W. Richard,
1 S-B, B;-L, C-F, rifle by Woodward and Sons,
1 D-B, B-L, P,-F. gun with 127 cartridges.
1 case 412 bunches imitation pearls,
10 cases cotton umbrellas.

At 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built brougham,
1 ,, new victoria,
1 light English-built buggy,
1 Bareilly cart with hood complete and harness for a 14-hand horse, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

HANDSOME HUNGARIAN HORSES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms on MONDAY, the 6th May at 2-30 p. m., by order of Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sullaman and Co., and on account and at the risk of the shippers.

1 pair of handsome well matched black Hungarian horses, 15 hands, 5 years old, thoroughly broken to harness.

1 handsome strong and powerful black Hungarian horse, 15-1 high, 5 years old, broken to both single and double harness, perfectly quiet to ride and up to weight.

The horses can be seen at the stables of Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sullaman and Co., Girgaum.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORE.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Store-keeper, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Government Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, on TUESDAY next, the 7th May, at 2. p. m.—

A quantity of unserviceable medical store and instruments.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, Mahaluxmee, opposite the Hindoo Temple, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China Japanese and Satsuma flower vases and jars, Persian carpets, Hinks table and hanging lamps, a handsome strong built victoria, a handsome powerful bay arab horse, set of harness, cow giving four seers of milk with calf, a sweet-toned Pianoforte, a first-class instrument new, with transposing mechanism by Marcks & Co., Ld., a first-rate table clock with glass dome, going one year, by Marks & Co., Ld., &c., the property of C. Marks, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 3, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of OLD MATERIALS, &c., at the G I P Railway Company's Store Yard, Parel.

Messrs MENESSE and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p m, in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Store Yard, Parel, a large quantity of old material, consisting of packing cases, crates, old casks, iron cans and drums, old telegraph wire and materials, cast steel files, scrap iron, broken glass, India rubber and leather cuttings, old cl thing, woollen and cotton cloth cuttings, waste papers old office furniture, harmonium and Sundry miscellaneous articles.

Lots now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., AT BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., in Mr. Mooljeebhoy Jeevraz's bungalow, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Kemp & Co., the household furniture, &c. of a gentleman. The same consisting of glass, crockery and plated wares, forks, spoons, couches, cupboards, chairs, tables, sideboard, teapoys, dressing glasses, towel horses, iron and wooden single and double beds, cruet frames, trays, &c., &c.

Also some pieces of woollen and cotton piece goods, socks, shirts, railway rugs, table covers, turkey towels, perfumery, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 3, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room:—

A collection of most valuable and handsome dinner sets for 6, 12, and 24 persons, rich washhand services, tea sets, flower pots, &c.

100 boxes J. J Bonard's brandy, 12 years old.
40 ,, universal brandy.
45 cases Monopole Pilsener beer, patent stopper.
10 ,, Drayer's beer.
10 ,, L. ,,
65 boxes white wine, Sautern, Chablis Medoc, &c., in pint and quart bottles.
5 boxes very superior portwine.
An invoice of 80 pairs of Gent's calf, kid, and patent leather boots of best English make, size 6, 7. and 8.
1 case Thomas's dry plates, carts de visit and cabinet,
1 ,, different makers, size 6½ by 8½, 10 by 8, and 12, by 10
1 steam power flour mill,
1 case 300 pocket sewing machines.
4 quite new musical boxes,
2 cases copying books, 250 pages.
2 ,, Howard and Jone's double foolscap papers,
2 ,, letter and note papers.
1 second-hand fire-proof safe.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, May 3, 1889.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

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INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE ... Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
,, ,, ,, B ,,	,,	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	,,	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	,,	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	,,	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	,,	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.
OWNER RETIRING.

THE Amalgamated Businesses of a Chemist, Druggist, Aerated Waters Manufacturer, and Fancy Goods Dealer; Wine, Spirit, Beer, and Cigar Merchant, Auctioneer, Commission Agent, and House and Estate Agent, to be sold as a Going Concern.

It is a High-class profitable business, with well fitted Shops and good Stock, offers exceptional advantages to a competent man, and is situated in an unrivalled climate.

Vendor will deal liberally with an immediate purchaser.

Full particulars supplied to bona-fide applicants.

Address: "CAMPHOR," at the Office of the "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore, Punjab.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the Year ending 31st December 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 13th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1889.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth, Characters (European and Indian) 30 from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter and Erecter, has been Foreman of Turning Shop, (200 hands,) also Carriage and Wagon Shops including Saw Mill (500 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. This advertisement will appear on alternate days. Address replies to "M.E.B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited, in voluntary Liquidation).

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY possessing a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to import timber free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & COMPANY have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 3 for 4 p.m. exact time.

All that piece of land, with the factories, workshops, and buildings erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32, 21 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st May, of 1862, for a term of 50 years, with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the good-will of the business of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, which has been carried on upon the premises for the last 15 years, together with the engines, machinery, tools and plant, &c.

The above property will be offered in one lot.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application either to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, or to the Undersigned, and from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

MACFARLANE EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Attorneys for Liquidators.

Bombay, April 22, 1889.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."

"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."

"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."

"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."

"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER,
Sole Agent,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.
Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti-fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

"No. 1407-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Fort William, the 1st April 1889.
NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the advertisement of the 22nd May 1888, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 2,165 horses suitable for Army purposes during the year 1889-90, classed as follows:—

CLASS I.—AUSTRALIAN AND CAPE HORSES—1,285.		
In Calcutta.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	295	900
Field Artillery	385	
Horse Artillery	220	
In Madras.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	105	285
Field Artillery	110	
Horse Artillery	70	
In Bombay.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	...	100
Field Artillery	50	
Horse Artillery	50	
CLASS II.—COUNTRY-BREDS—590.		
In Bengal	490	
In Bombay	100	
As many as possible full-grown horses, the remainder young stock from 1-year-old and upwards		590
CLASS III.—ARABS AND PERSIANS—290.		
In Bombay.		
Field Artillery	35	290
Medium Cavalry	63	
Madras Native Cavalry	192	
Total...		2,165

2. The purchases will be made in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

3. The Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot will be open for the reception of horses from the 1st October to the end of the purchasing season and not from the 15th September. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.

4. Horses and Mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to six years, except as regards Country-breds, and in the case of Australian Horses, 14 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I. and III. Remounts three-years-old and Mares in foal will not be purchased.

5. Greys will not be purchased for horse or field artillery.

6. The average price for an Australian or Cape Remount has been fixed at Rs. 650, which will be paid at the Indian port of purchase. The average price for Arabs and Persians is Rs. 550, for other horses according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the averages fixed above are not exceeded.

(Sd.) E. G. BARROW,
for Secretary to the Government of India."
By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.................................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39A, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.......................£100,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.
For 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
,, 6 do. at 4 per cent. ,, annum.
,, 3 do. at 3 per cent. ,, annum.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
REST...... .... ,, 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ....5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ...4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months... .... Rs. 26
Six months .... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 34
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY.....................As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... ,, 2-8
Third do. .... ,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .....As. 2½ per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.................................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,,
Third do. .... 2½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-1

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st :—Oriental (s), from Marmagao. Yesterday :—Purnea (s), from Calcutta ; Mecca (s), Mozambique ; Malacca (s), Zanzibar ; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool ; Krishna (s), Mangalore ; and H M's I G Troopship Canning, Kurrachee.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Krishna (s), for Marmagao, &c. ; Bancoora (s), Rangoon, &c. ; Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool ; and Olympus (s), Trieste and Venice. To-day :—Alhena (s), for Kurrachee.

Polo.—There will be no game this afternoon.

Found.—The bundle containing Rs. 276-8 reported to have fallen into the sea belonging to Abba Natha, a servant to Noor Mahomed, a cart-builder, while he was coming on shore from the s. s. Kalanudi, a ferry steamer, when the vessel was lying by the side of the wharf at Mody Bunder, was found in the sea on Wednesday by a boatman and made over to the owner.

Yacht Club.—The band 2nd B Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

Overture	Banditen Streiecke	Suppe.
Valse	Venetia	Lowthian.
Selection	The Sorcerer	Sullivan.
Waltz	The Cloister	Prout.
Serenade	Birthday	Deisoldt.
Galop	From House to House	Faust.

"**Mystery of a Hansom Cab**" **at the Gaiety.**—A well-filled house favoured the production for the first time in India of the sensational melodrama "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab" at the Gaiety on Wednesday evening. The piece is remarkably well dramatised ; the story as told in the novel is closely followed, and the excitement kept up till the very end. The players were all well up in their parts, and, what was remarkable for a first night's performance, it never at any moment was allowed to drag. The "Mystery" will be withdrawn after this evening, and to-morrow the company will return to opera, producing "La Fille du Tambour-Major."

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Currey Road respecting the death of Casseeba Shiva, aged 50 years. Deceased was a dealer in parched grain and rice. He had been ill for the last year, and during the last four months he grew worse. He became very thin and weak, and did no work for the last five months. His resources were exhausted, and he was in distressed circumstances. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning deceased's wife missed him from his bed, and subsequently his dead body was found floating in a tank in front of his house. There were no marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of Casseeba Shiva was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a tank.

Fatal Fall.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital into the circumstances attending the death of Goverdhundass Chatoordass, a Brahmin mendicant, aged 65 years. Deceased lived on the first storey of a Hindoo temple at Walkeshwar. He was blind for several years, and was very ill and infirm. About 7 p. m. on Wednesday he fell off the verandah on the first storey of the temple on to the road below. He was picked up unconscious and bleeding from wounds on the head, and soon after removed to the hospital, where he died from his injuries at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death of Goverdhundass Chatoordass was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall from the first storey of a house.

Drowned.—An request was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Morgue respecting the death of a Hindu boy aged 4 years, named Gopal Dajee, the son of a labourer named Dajee Gopal, residing at Love Lane, Byculla. At 3 p. m. on Wednesday the mother of the deceased took him to the garden of the late Mr. E. D. Sassoon at Byculla, where the boy's father was working, and left him there. About 5 p. m. he was missed by his father, and on searching for deceased he found his dead body floating in a little pond in the garden. There was a wall round the pond less than two feet high, and there was three feet of water in the pond. There were no marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of Gopal Dajee was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a pond.

Committed to the Sessions.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Peera Ismail, Ragimull Noora, and Jeevun Wazir, reklah drivers, were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Chislett before Mr. P. Ryan—accused Peera Ismail with causing grievous hurt to Pooree, woman (his wife), by cutting off her nose with a knife on the 4th March last at her residence in a stable at Khetwady second street ; and the other two accused with aiding and abetting accused No.1, Peera Ismail, in the commission of the said offence. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The circumstances of this case has already appeared in these columns, and the Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the three accused for trial at the next criminal sessions of the High Court.

Assault.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a Mahomedan named Ebrahim Cassum was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with committing an assault on Nowrojee Shapoorjee, a watch and clock repairer, on the night of the 21st ultimo, at Cammateepoora fourteenth street. It appears that Nowrojee was returning home from his work on the night in question, when he met the accused, who demanded of him some money to procure liquor, and as Nowrojee declined to comply with his request, accused struck him a severe blow on the head with a stick and, seizing hold of Nowrajee's turban, ran away with it. Accused was arrested on the following morning, and the turban was found lying under a bench near his house. Ebrahim Cassum was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Extensive Theft of Currency Notes.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, a servant in the employ of Byramjee Jejeebhoy, was charged by Mr. Jones, Acting Superintendent of Police, E Division, before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing theft of the collective value of Rs. 36,500, the property of his master. Mr. Jones applied to the Magistrate for a remand, stating that the accused was the only person who had access to the room where the iron safe was, from which the notes were stolen, and that Rs. 23,000 in currency notes were recovered, having been found concealed under a water-pipe near by which place in the back verandah the accused kept his box, and in order to enable the police to institute further enquiries for the recovery of the remainder of the currency notes stolen. The Magistrate granted the application and postponed the hearing of the case to the 5th instant.

MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following report of the directors of John Roberts and Company, Limited, is to be presented at the shareholders' meeting to be held on the 13th inst.—Your directors beg to submit the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st March last, which, they consider, show a very satisfactory result. Your directors issued only 1,280 shares, which appeared to them to be sufficient for the working of the business until it can be extended. The aggregate sales are larger than what was anticipated, the total being Rs. 1,58,271. The stock having been taken in at cost price, the sum of Rs. 3,000 has been placed to depreciation account to cover any depreciation or damage which may have occurred to the goods. Rs. 500 have been reserved to meet bad debts in case there should be any, and the directors have deemed it advisable to write off Rs. 7,123 from the sum paid for good-will. After debiting these sums, a balance of Rs. 14,516-10-11 still remains at the credit of profit and loss account, of which your directors propose to divide Rs. 12,800, being 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company and carry forward the balance to next year. Mr. K. Macaulay and Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy retire from the board in accordance with section 98 of the articles of association, but being eligible they offer themselves for re-election. It will be also necessary to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

License to solemnise Indian Christian marriages has been granted to the Rev. James Baume, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Poona.

Captain J. S. Ashby and Captain Lyde, Assistant Political Residents at Aden, have been granted leave, the former for 60 days and the latter for six months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Olympus, 1,603 tons, Captain J Pollard, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo.

The s.s. Alhena, 1,493 tons, Captain J. Barker, sails this morning for Kurrachee with its original cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Purnea, 2,156 tons, Captain A. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta with a general cargo.

The Coasting s s Krishna, 199 tons, Captain Md. Budroodin, sailed yesterday for Marmagao, Mangalore, and Intermediate Ports with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Malacca, 1,044 tons, Captain C Lan, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Zanzibar with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 105 deck passengers.

The Hall Line s s Werneth Hall, 2,600 tons, Captain F H S Millard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr J Bateson and Miss Davidson, as saloon passengers. On her way out the Werneth Hall spoke the s s Renfrewshire.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Oriental, 939 tons, Captain F. M. Frohawk, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Marmagao, with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. F. Possebas, Mr. G. Compos, Mr. A Carvalas, and Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee as cabin and 18 deck passengers.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Sinclair 1,911 tons, Captain J. R. Kirby, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—Mr. Bayley, Mrs Barningham, Doctor J. Robb, Mr. G. Von Beuke, Mr. Beuke, Mr. J. Von Beuke, Mrs. Taylor and Miss Chard.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Mecca, 934 tons, Captain J. Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Mozambique, with a general cargo and Mrs Skinner, Mr P Dewjee, Mr Dinshaw Merwanjee, as cabin passengers. On her way the Mecca touched at Ibo, Tungbi, Lindi, Zanzibar, Mombassa, and Samos' and left Mozambique for Bombay on the 30th April.

The B I S N Co's s. s. Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain G Brown, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, Calcutta, and other Coast Ports with a general cargo and Captain G C Atkinson, Surgn Major Slaughter, and Mr C W L Jackson, as cabin passengers. These passengers had engaged passages by the s s Chindwara, which put out to sea on Saturday, but had to run back again on account of her engines having broken down. Besides, the Bancoora carries 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rohilla	3511	M. de Horne	A	P. & O. Co.
" Hy. Balckow	639	Doert	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
" C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	D	F. Muir & Co.
" Olympus	1603	Pollard	E	F. Muir & Co.
" Cuba	1301	Agnew	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
" Volturno	1 37	Watson	K	F. Muir & Co.
" Werneth Hall	2600	Millard	M	Edward Bates & Co
" Strathearn	1854	Diarmid	N	W.&A.Graham&Co
" Juno	1567	Skinner	O	W.&A.Graham&Co
" Alhena	1193	Barker	P	Thomas G. Hill.
" Deepdale	1715	Sharp	Q	John M. Heyn & Co
" Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	Ibis	A. Simeon.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
" Landaura	2148	Clark	1	M. Mackenzie.
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	2	H. Cassum & Co.
" D. Balduino	3014	Canepa	3	F. Bozzoni.
" Kashgar	1555	Gadd	5	P. & O. Co.
" Imperator	2441	Bectinger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
" Amphitrite	2186	Lemesich	8	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
" Indra	2333	McGill	11	K. Nixon & Co.
" Ataka	2 71	Newel	12	K. Nixon & Co.
" Hopetown	1365	Prentice	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Falls of Inversnaid	1709	Bardo	16	W.&A.Graham&Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Oriental (s)	Frohawk	Marmagao, April 30
2	Purnea (s)	Sanders	Calcutta, April 12
	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Mozambique, Mar 30
	Malacca (s)	Lan	Zanzibar, April 18
	Werneth Hall (s)	Millard	Liverpool, April 5
	Krishna (s)	Nakoda	Mangalore, April 29
	H M's I G Troopship Canning	Wilson	Kurrachee, April 30

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Krishna (s)	Nakoda	Marmagao, &c
	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Rangoon, &c
	Clan Sinclair (s)	Kirby	Liverpool
	Olympus (s)	Pollard	Trieste and Venice
3	Alhena (s)	Barker	Kurrachee

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Labourdonnais, for Aden, &c.
" Amphitrite, for Trieste, &c.
" Oriental, for Marmagao.
" Purnea, for Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

28	Umballa s	Withers	Bombay, April 5.
	Goa s	Maclochlan	Rangoon, April 2.
	Record ship	Forbes	Liverpool, April 29.

DEPARTURE.

April 28.—Steamer Khandalla.

MADRAS.

April ARRIVALS.

29	Goorkha s	London.
30	Peshwa s	Alleppey.
	Scindia s	Negapatam.
	Clan Ranald s	Cuddalore.

April. DEPARTURE.

29	Patna s	Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 1.

Keown, Lieut, Bo, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Poona.

May 2.

Fischer, Lieut, Bo, 6th Bo L I, on leave, from Surat.
Robb, Surgn Major, Bo, I M D, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Budgen, Brig-Genl, Bo Staff, on duty, from Surat.
Cunningham, Col, Bo Staff, on duty, from Surat.
Caichman, Capt, Ms, 2nd Som L I, on medical certificate, from Belgaum.
Spencer, Brig-Surgn, Bl, I M S, on furlough, from Mount Abu.
Buchanan, Lieut, Bl 8th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Meerut.
Carter, Capt, Bl, Commt Dept, on medical certificate, from Mean Meer.
Crimmin, Surgn, Bo, I M D, on duty, from Karachi.
Forster, Capt, Bo, 7th Bo Cav, on leave, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—April 29.

Beville, Lieut, Bo, Marine Battn, on privilege leave, to Chamba.

April 30.

Budgeon, Brig-Genl, Bo Staff, on duty, to Surat.
Cunningham, Col, Bo Staff, on duty, to Surat.

May 1.

Henderson, Lieut, Bo, 24th Bo Infy, from leave, to Rajkot.

May 2.

Fischer, Lieut, Bo, 5th Bo L I, on leave, to Surat.
Robb, Surg-Major, Bo, I M D, on leave, to England.

May 3.

Collis, Col, Bl, Bl S C, to England.
Du Cane, Lieut, Bl, N-13 R H A, on leave, to England.
Harris, Capt, Bl, 20th P I, on leave, to England.
Spencer, Bridg-Surg, Bl, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Paull, Major, Bo, Lanc Fus, from leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Carter, Capt, Bl, Commt Dept, on leave, to England.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 1st May, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·789
Temperature of the Air	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	·709
of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	90·5
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·8
General Directions of Wind.*	SW, WSW, W, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	203

* From midnight to midnight.

Floriline !—for the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 2.

From Liverpool.

Hispania s—5 cases ball thread, D R Dady and Co.
City of Edinburg s—6 cases soap, A Rahmon ; 50 cases school slates, D R Dady and Co.
Asia s—50 cases soap, E A Rahman ; 100 kegs bicarbonate of soda, K Toolseedas.

From London.

Peshawar s—820 reams of paper, M A Masaheb Shurufally.
Kerbella s—30 cases soap, W Esmail.
Sutlej s—10 cases hams, Treacher and Co; 66 packages paint, J Fleming and Co ; 21 cases colours, G Mooljee ; and 6 cases musical instruments, etc, S Rose and Co.
Clyde s—14 cases vermillion colours, E Essoobjee.
Kaisar-i-Hind s—9 cases provisions, S R Sookhia.
Govino s—10 cases yellow metal sheeting, H M E M Jaffer ; 50 drums turpentine, C Mooljee and Co ; 80 barrels coal tar, F Fischer.

From Glasgow.

Clan Sinclair s—34 cases paper, A M Shuraffally.
Asia s—34 cases paper, National Bank of India ; 31 bales paper, B E S Press.

From Trieste.

Berenice s—32 cases soap, A Schweiger.
Imperator s—7 cases soap, J H Giga ; 59 cases soap, A A Rahman.

From Marseilles.

Singapore s—100 casks cement, Sorabshah and Co.

From Antwerp.

Govino s—10 cases almond oil, N Sumsoodin.
Sutlej s—25 cases dyes, E Abiboola.
Wartburg s—250 kegs red lead, H Goculdas.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 2.

For Liverpool.

Ataka s—140 bales wool, the Bombay Co, Ld ; 50 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 41 bales wool, H C H Gunny , 35 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 dholls coir yarn, L Manckjee ; 60 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; and 110 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co.
Iran s,—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,500 cwts wheat, M Poonja and Co ; 135 bales cotton, J Fachiri ; 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 100 bales wool, G Toolseedas ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 196 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 55 bales wool, N Thacurdass ; 46 bales hemp, D Khanjee ; 43 bales wool, W A Graham and Co ; and 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

For London.

Indra s,—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 125 cwts cloves, E Sewjee ; 10 bales tanned hides, A Jamal ; 10,000 dholls coir yarn R Khetsee.
Ganges s,—110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4 cases curiosities, D Sassoon and Co ; 10 cases nutmegs, Beyts Craig and Co ; 8 cases pepper, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; and 20 cwts ivory, J Passiana.

From Hull.

Clio s—6,003 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; and 100 bales cotton, Thos Moore and Co.

From Marseilles.

Falls of Inversnaid s—1,500 cwts castorseed, and 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co.
Indrani s—6,000 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,980 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts castorseed, and 2,001 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri ; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, and 1,500 cwts castorseed, Lang Moir and Co.
Labourdonnais s—1 box cones, Dr G da Cunha.
Iran s—100 bales cotton, the Bombay Co, Ld ; 9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Strathearn s—800 cwts rapeseed, L Nupoo ; 6 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; and 3,340 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

For Havre.

Ataka s—45 cwts gum arabic, S Hunsraj ; 50 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; and 31 cwts gum arabic, D Chugonlal.

For Antwerp.

Worsley Hall s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 500 bales cotton, Glade & Co ; 400 bales cotton, F Spinner & Co ; and 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

For Torre de Anunziata.

Hopetown s,—8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir & Co ; and 4,450 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa.

Falls of Inversnaid s,—50 bales cotton, Lyon & Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co ; and 200 bales cotton, the Bombay Co, Ld.
Hopetown s,—400 bales cotton, Durst & Co ; 3,752 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.
Bisagno s—2,800 bags rice, F Bozzoni.
De Balduino s,—305 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir & Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat and 2,630 cwts gingelly seed.

For Venice.

Juno s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; and 250 bales cotton, Glade & Co.

For Trieste.

Olympus s—3 cases tortoise shells, and 947 cwts myrabolums, and 140 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Juno s—550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; and 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Barcelona

DeBalduino s—690 bales cotton, the Bombay Co, Ld.

For Naples.

Indra s—5,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
Domenico Balduino s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Hamburg.

Clio s—110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; and 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Khalif s—500 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; and 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

For Kobe.

Bisagno s—200 bales twist, the United Merchants' Co, Ld ; 205 bales mule twist, D Sassoon and Co ; and 45 bales twist, J Fleming and Co.
Rohilla s—245 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.
Kashgar s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 250 bales twist, J Campbell and Co ; and 25 bales twist, K Veerjee.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—300 bales twist, C. Ebram ; 500 bales twist, S. J. David and Co ; 325 cwts sharkfins, 10 cwts fishmaws, and 72 cwts kismiss, C. Ebram ; 75 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co ; 47 cwts bhysabole, 110 cwts apricots, 30 cwts bees' wax, and 100 bales twist, Nani Lee Wah ; 50 bales twist, K. Veerjee ; 50 bales twist, K. Makonjee and Co ; and 80 bales twist, R. S. Woonwalla and Co.
Rohilla s—300 bales twist, S. J. David and Co ; 255 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 200 bales twist, S. W. Talati and Co ; 50 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 50 bales twist, P. F. Talati and Co ; 25 bales twist, C. Bomanjee and Co ; and 250 cwt sharkfins, C. Ebram.
Kashgar s—24 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; and 16 chests opium, B. Balchand.

For Shanghai.

Rohilla s—953 bales twist and 47 bales cloth, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; and 25 bales twist, C. Bomonji and Co.

For Yokohama.

Bisagno s—10 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—May 3.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr Justice Scott.)

For Judgment.

94-8,945-88—Bomanji and H—The Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co vs Munchershaw Burjorji Wadia—Macfarlane, E and H.

For consent decree.

634—D S Garud—for pauper—Baloo Ramchundra vs Shaik Abdool Rahman Sabuskur and another—In person.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

32,367-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Mahomedalli Ibrahim Peerkhan vs O Schiller and another.

(The Hon'ble the Chief Justice will then sit alone to hear argument in any urgent Rule *nisi* in which cause ought to be shown before vacation.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For consent decree.

419-88—Tyabji and D—Sakinaboo Binte Ibrahim Tajbhai vs Chandabhai Ramzanalli and another—Janardhen G.

183-89—D B Chitnis—Madhowrao Sakharam and others vs Bhicoo Sazba and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs. James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your air is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s., 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 2.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty—Col De L R F Wooldridge, S C, Comdt, 22nd B I, for six months. Pension service twenty-fourth year, commenced 29th May 1888.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Major L F Heath, S C, Dist Staff Officer 1st Class, for one year. Pension service twenty-fifth year, commenced 9th Sept 1888.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, under Rule I of the Furlough Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut E A Kettlewell, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 22nd Bo Infy.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 25th March 1889 :—2nd Batn The Bo Rifle Regt—Jamadar Ganga Sewak Pande to be Subhedar vice Subhedar and Sardar Bahadur Ganu Khamkar, pensioned ; and Color Havaldar Sakhoji Rao Bhonsle to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Ganga Sewak Pande, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut H L Gordon, 2nd Battn Durham Light Infy, Offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Bo Lancers, 16th Oct 1887.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Col F J Wise, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Col G R Goodfellow, CIE, S C, five months, medical certificate.

The following list showing the names of men of the late Gujarat Irregular Horse entitled to the India Mutiny medal is published for information. Applications for the medals should be forwarded to the Adjutant General, Poona :—Sowars Abdullah Khan, Ahoud Bakhsh, Alam Khan, Arjunrao, Anwar Ali, Bhageeruth, Baldeosing, Bakhtawar Sing, Bahadur Khan, Bhika Sing, Baldeosing, Chain Sing, Eswuntrao, Eswuntrao, Fateh Khan, Ghulam Husain, Govindrao, Gunpat Sing, Gurdatt Sing, Gul Muhammad, Gunga Sing, Gul Muhammad, Husain Bakhsh, Hazari Sing, Haribah, Imam Bakush, Jahangir Khan, Jori Sing, Khameeyah, Kalka Sing, Karim Khan, Kale Khan, Kale Khan, Keyamat Khan, Kammand Khan, Kampta Parshad, Khuda Bakhsh, Kesho Rao, Khemjee, Khuda-Yar-Khan, Kalka Sing, Krishnajee, Lahshman Sing, Lal Sing, Lakshman Rao, Lal Khan, Madah Khan, Mihr Ali, Malik Muhammad, Moti Sing, Modar Khan, Mattarbah, Muhammad Sher, Malik Lal, Namdar Khan, Nechat Sing, Naroobah, Naudir Hussain, Narayan Rao, Nathe Khan, Nusseen Khan, Pir Murad, Pandoobah, Rakhmajee, Rahim Beg, Ramjee, Raggoobah, Roshum Khan, Ramdeen, Shaik Muhammdoo, Sayyid Muhammadoo, Shaik Jahangir, Shaik Nuboo, Sandal Khan, Shaik Imam, Sakhawat Husain, Santoorao, Shaik Furmood, Sardar Beg, Shaik Buddoo, Shaik Rahim, Shaik Shera, Shaik Haji, Shaik Babader, Unkoobah, Wajeer Khan, and Yusuf Ali.

Marine Department.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L P Walsh, Acting Second Assist Political Resident, Aden, a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden in the place of Major C W H Searly.

Ecclesiastical Department.

License to solemnize Marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, is hereby granted to the Rev James Baume, Pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church, Poona.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Capt J S Ashby, Acting Third Assist Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from such date subsequent to the 11th May 1889 as he may avail himself of it.

Capt M T Lyde, Actg Fourth Assist Political Resident, Aden, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from such date after Capt Ashby's return from privilege leave as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr E C K Ollivant, C S, C I E, to be Political Agent and Collector of Stamp Revenue, Kathiawar, but to continue to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sub pro tem pending further orders ; Mr F S P Lely, C S, to be sub pro tem Political Agent and Collector of Stamp Revenue, Kathiawar, pending further orders ; and Capt W P Kennedy to be sub pro tem Administrator, Porbandar State, during the absence of Mr Lely, or pending further orders, in addition to his other duties.

Mr A V Patker and Rao Saheb G B Laghate respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications on the 6th inst.

Messrs G M Sathe and A V Patker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications on the 4th inst.

Major F W Snell is appointed Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Supdt, Savantvadi, with effect from the 7th March 1889.

With reference to this Dept Notification No 1973 dated 14th March 1889, Rao Bahadur Nathu Nanabhai, Fourth Deputy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, is appointed to be sub pro tem Third Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, with effect from the above date, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Bhaskerji on privilege leave.

Rao Bahadur Nathu Nanabhai, Fourth Depty Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave for twenty four days from the 8th inst.

Lieut D B Thomson is appointed to act as Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden, till further orders.

Judicial Department.

Mr Hormasji Dadabhai is appointed to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay vice Mr R W S Pinhey, or till further orders.

Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, CSI, Govt Pleader in H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been granted leave for two months, with effect from the 8th inst.

Mr Shantaram Narayan has been appointed to act as Govt Pleader in H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, CSI, or till further orders.

Mr C A B Beatty, acting Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba, is allowed leave on medical certificate for twelve months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr R H Vincent, on return to duty, to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist till further orders ; Mr J E Down, on being relieved by Mr Vincent, to revert to his appointment as Dist Supt of Police in the Belgaum Dist ; Mr E A. Bulkley, on being relieved by Mr Down, to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Ratnagiri Dist till further orders ; Mr F L Goldsmid, on return from leave, to do duty as Dist Supt of Police in the Bijapur Dist till further orders ; and Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai, on being relieved by Mr Goldsmid, to act as Assist Supt of Police in the Thana Dist till further orders.

Mr Govind Narayen Kelkar is appointed to be a Second Class, Fourth grade, subordinate Judge, with effect from the date of promotion to the third grade of Rao Saheb Nandkrishnalal R Majmundar.

Mr J B W Biddle is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Kolaba Dist during the absence of Mr C A B Beatty, or pending further orders.

Mr Javarilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Supt of H M's Common Jail, Civil Side, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence from 1st May to the end of June 1889.

Mr H J Miles is appointed to act as Supt of H M's Common Jail, Civil Side, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik on leave.

Mr J L Jenkins, C S, acting Assist Commissioner in Sind, is appointed to act as Sindhi Translator to Govt in Sindh, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date on which he received charge from Dr J Pollen.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect on the departure on leave of Lieut-Col A B Portman :—Mr H Scannell to act as Supt of Police, G I P Railway, till further orders ; Mr F C Jones to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Dharwar Dist till further orders ; Mr D Davies to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Shikarpur Dist till further orders. On Mr Davis taking charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police Shikarpur, Mr J E Penton to act as Dis Supt of Police in the Uppur Sind Frontier Dist during the absence of Mr Austin, or till further orders ; and Mr T J B Thatcher to act as Assist Supt of Police in the Shikarpur Dist till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Captain John Davies, Station Staff Officer, Ahmednagar, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Beckham.

Capt Davies is also appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmednagar, and, under Section 22 of that Code, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

A'zam Annaji Bhagwant Mahankale, acting Head Karkun of taluka Rahuri in the district of Ahmednagar, is, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the additional powers specified in the fourth schedule of the said Code.

Mr Venkatrao Rukhmangad Inamdar assumed charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 9th inst.

Mr J D S Fitz-Maurice relinquished charge of the office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad on the 13th inst.

Rao Saheb Vasudev Daji Joglekar and Mr Narayenrao Balkrishna Majumdar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kumta in the Kanara Dist on the 15th inst.

Messrs W R Hamilton and Shivshankar Govindram respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Third Presidency Magistrate on the 24th inst.

Mr R MacTier, acting Dist Supt of Police, Kanara, passed on the 1st inst an examination in Kanarese under Rule V of the Rules of 7th Nov 1882 for the examination of Police Probationers.

Col H B Jacob, S C, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Karachi.

Col Jacob is, under Sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the military cantonment of Karachi.

Mr John Warden delivered over charge of the office of Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 25th inst.

Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar assumed charge of the office of Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 25th inst.

Khan Bahadur Kharsetji Manekji Kharsetji assumed charge of the office of Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 26th inst.

Mr Hormasji Dadabhai assumed charge of the office of Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 26th inst.

Mr Kashiram bin Balaji Mhaske Patil, residing at Shivne in the Maval Taluka of the Poona Dist, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for that taluka, vice Mr Bulwant Bapaji transferred.

The above appointment is made with effect from 20th May 1889, and for the period ending 31st July 1889.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of Mr. Nasarwansi Framji Mirza, BA, LLB, to act as Judge's Clerk and Clerk to the Chief Parsi Matrimonial Court, with effect from the 23rd inst, during the absence of Mr. W Lane on privilege leave.

Educational Department.

Rao Saheb Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, Depy Educational Inspr, Broach Sub-Divn, has been allowed to revert to his appointment in the Surat High School from the 1st May 1889.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to transfer Rao Saheb Rewashankar Tripurashankar from the Panch Mahals to Broach as Depy. Educational Inspr. in place of Rao Saheb Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, who, on the 1st proximo, reverts to his place in the Surat High School at his own request.

The services of Mr. G. W. Forrest, B.A., Professor of English and History in the Elphinstone College, were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, with effect from the 23rd Dec. 1888.

With reference to Govt. Notification No. 792, dated 26th April 1889, it is hereby notified that Mr. G. W. Forrest, B.A., resumed charge of his duties as Professor of English and History in the Elphinstone College on the 15th March 1889.

H E the Govr in Council in pleased to appoint Mr. G J Agashe, B A, First Assist Master, Poona High School, sub pro tem Head Master, Dhulia High School, during the absence of Mr Keskar, or until further orders.

With reference to Govt Notification No 544 A, dated the 18th ultimo, it is hereby notified that Mr Hari Bhagvant Keskar received charge of the Satara High School, on the 15th inst.

Revenue Department.

Mr H E Winter, CS, acting Collector of Dharwar, is allowed furlough for one year from 11th June 1889 under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, sixth edition.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr G M Ryan, second grade Assist Consvr, to be first grade Assist Consvr of forests vice Mr H E Andrewes retired, with effect from Nov 11th, 1888. With effect from 21st Oct 1888—Mr Lakshman Daji Joshi, second grade Sub-Assist, to be first grade Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests vice Mr M d'Crux, retired ; and Mr Vaman Ramchundra Gaundi third grade Sub-Assist, to be second grade Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests vice Mr Lakshman Daji Joshi, promoted. With effect from the 7th Jan 1889—Mr Neribdas valed Jethmal, second grade Sub-Assist, to be first grade Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests vice Mr Narayan Ballal Oke retired ; Mr J M Fernandez, third grade Sub-Assist to be second grade Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests vice Mr Neribadas valad Jethmal promoted ; Mr A R Maidment to be third grade Sub-Assist Consvr, with effect from Oct 21st, 1889 ; A'zam Shesa Manju to be third grade Sub-Assist Consvr with effect from the 7th Jan 1889 ; and Mr J Baptista, LCE, to act as Sub-Assist Consvr, third grade vice A'zam Shesho Manju pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Turnbull to act as Supt, Deccan Revenue Survey, during the absence of Mr W M Fletcher, or until further orders.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept :—

Ahmedabad District.—Mr Naranbhai Lallubhai, Offig Sub-Registrar of Gogha, from 10th to 13th March 1889.

Surat District.—Mr Gavrishankar Harjivan, Offig Sub-Registrar of Mandvi, from 1st to 10th March 1889.

Poona District.—Mr Gopal Ganesh, Offig Sub-Registrar of Ambegaon, from 22nd Jan to 21st Feb 1889. ; and Mr. Shripad Vinayak, Offig Sub-Registrar of Indapur, from 1st to 7th March 1889.

Kolaba District.—Mr Ramchandra Ramakant, Offig Sub-Registrar of Roha, from 3rd to 5th March 1889, Mr Moreshvar Dinkar, Offig Sub-Registrar of Pen, from 3rd to 22nd March 1889 ; and Mr Padurang Narayen, Offig Sub-Registrar of Alibag, from 19th to 21st March 1889.

Bijapur District.—Mr Janardhan Gopal, Offig Sub-Registrar of Indi, from 21st Feb to 7th March 1889 ; and Mr Ramchandra Bodhrao, Offig Sub-Registrar o Bagalkot, from 12th to 21st March 1889.

Khanara District.—Mr Sheshgiri Manjaya, Offig Sub-Registrar of Honavar, from 18th to 22nd Feb 1889.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E L Cappel, CS, to be Second Assist Collr, with effect from the date of Mr J W P MuirMackenzie's deputation under the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer passed the prescribed Examination in Accounts on the 10th April 1889 :—Rao Saheb Balkrishna Balaji Sane, Head Accountant, Kolaba.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R P Ryan to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur.

General Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major M L Bartholomeuz, M B, C M, to act as Civil Surgn, Ahmedabad, Supt of the Medical School, Ahmedabad, and Supt of Lunatic Asylum, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Surgn-Major J Robb, M D, C M, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major J A Howell, on his being relieved of duty in the Military Dept, to act as Civil Surgn, Karwar, during the absence of Surgn-Major W G H Henderson, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint, until further orders, Brigade-Surgn W Gray to hold charge of the duties of Chemical Analyser to Govt, in addition to his own, during the absence of Bgde-Surgn I B Lyon.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major J B Eaton, MB, MCh (Dub), on his return to duty to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, vice Surgn C C Monks, till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surgn W H Quicke to act as Civil Surgn, Thana, during the absence of Surgn-Major H W B Boyd, FRCS (Ir), or till further orders.

Dr Mancherji Behramji Kola, M D, Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Gujarat Registration Dist, to take charge of the office of Supt of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, in addition to his own duties.

Notifications Nos 1135 and 1137, dated 20th March 1889, are cancelled.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Dr. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khori, MD, MRCP (London), to be Hony Physician, Obstetric Hospital ; Dr Kaikhusru Nasarvanji Bahadurji, MD, BS (London), to be Hony Physician, Medical Side, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital ; Mr Vinayak Sokarji Trilokekar, LM & S, and Mr Shavaksha Ratanji Sethna, LM & S, to be Hony Asst Physicians ; Mr Ismail Jan Mahamed, LM & S, and Mr Hormasji Maneckji Masina, LM & S, to be Hony Surgns, and Mr. Erachshah Sheriarji Bharucha, LM & S, and Mr Narsinha Trikamji Metha, LM & S, to be Hony Asst Surgns, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Supt, Customs Preventive Service, to be ex-officio Protector of Emigrants for the Port of Bombay.

Public Works Department.

(Railway.)

Mr Howard W Warden, M I C E, Under-Secy to Govt, P W Dept (Railway), is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days from 17th May 1889 or such other date as he may avail himself of it.

Major H. O. Selby, R. E., is appointed to act as Under Secy. to Govt, P. W. Dept (Railway), during the absence of Mr. Warden or until further orders.

Furlough for twelve months is granted to Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Ex Engr, third grade, Bellary-Kistna Railway, from the 20th April 1889 or from such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the leave.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

By H M's High Court of Judicature.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta, Assist Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Supt, High Court Press, privilege leave of absence for three weeks from the 1st proximo.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Ochhavram Nanabhai Haridas, B A, L L B, as a Vakil of the High Court.

By the Commissioners.

Northern Division.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha delivered over and Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nasarvanji received charge of the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, on the 16th inst.

Lieut H D Merewether delivered over and Lieut S H Godfrey received charge of the office of the Assist Political Supdt and ex-officio Assist Supdt of Police, Palanpur, on the 25th inst.

Mr. G. W. Vidal, C. S., delivered over and Mr. R. M. Kennedy, C. S., received charge of the office of the Collr and District Magistrate and Political Agent, Thana, on the 26th instant.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Thana District are made on public grounds :—Rao Saheb Anna Gopal from Bhiwndi to Vada ; Rao Saheb Rajaram Vishvanath from Vada to Shahapur ; Rao Saheb Narayen Gopal Raje, B A, from Shahapur to Karjat ; Rao Saheb Mahadev Balkrishna from Kalyan to Bhiwndi ; and Rao Saheb Bhau Ramchandra from Kajat to Kalyan.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Vinayak Sarangpani, Mamlatdar of taluka Karjat in the Ahmednagar District, is transferred to the Nevasa Taluka in the same district, and Mr. Venkatesh Damodar Puntambekar, Head Karkun of taluka Rahuri, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Karjat until further orders.

Rao Saheb Dadaji Sakharam Deshpande, Mamlatdar of taluka Javli in the Satara District, is temporarily transferred to the Satara Taluka, pending the return of Rao Saheb Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Govind Wagle is transferred from the Vaiva Taluka in the Satara District to the Javli Taluka in the same district on being relieved by Rao Saheb Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat.

Messrs B. P. Joshi and N. C. Soman respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Depy Collr and Magistrate, Khandesh (Dhulia) on the 5th inst.

Mr. B. P. Joshi, Huzur Depy Collr, delivered over and Mr. N. C. Soman, Huzur Depy Collr, Dhulia, received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr, S. D., Khandesh, on the 5th inst.

Azam Sitaram Ganesh Patankar, Mahalkari of petha Ambegaon, taluka Khed in the Poona Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar, taluka Khed, during the suspension of Rao Saheb Mahadeo Balkrishna Khasnavis, or until further orders.

Capt T R M Macpherson, Supt of Police, delivered over and J B W Biddle, Esq, Assist Supt of Police, E D Khandesh, received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Khandesh, on the 4th inst.

Southern Division.

Messrs J E Down and A E Bulkley respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist. Supt. of Police, Belgaum, on the 13th inst.

Messrs H Kennedy and J Pollen, Collector, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist. Supt. of Police, Ratnagiri, on the 9th April 1889.

Messrs R S Jayakar and E M Pratt respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Treasury, Alibag, on the 6th inst.

Messrs W D Shepperd and J C Anding respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Assist Collr, Belgaum, on the 17th inst.

Messrs Balaji Gangadhar Sathe and Bapu Purshotam Joshi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Depy Collr, Ratnagiri, on the 15th inst.

Messrs J Anding and H L Hervey respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assist Collr, Belgaum, on the 20th inst.

Mr Gursheddapa Virabasapa, Dist Depy Collr, resumed charge of the office of Second Assist Collr, Belgaum, from the Huzur Depy Collr, Mr. J C Anding, on the 21st inst.

Azam Gundo Raghavendra Satwick, Head Karkun is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Navalgund in the Dharwar Dist during the absence on privilege leave for twenty days from the 15th inst of the permanent incumbent Rao Saheb Manjunath Sheshgiri.

By the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr J Holland delivered and Mr Manockshaw D Doctor received charge of the office of Supdt of Police, B B and C I Railway, on the 16th inst.

THE HINDU MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

A question of legal importance, touching the validity of marriage contracts among the Hindus, has just been decided in the Chief Court, Punjab, by a full Bench. The following was the point referred for disposal by a Magistrate at Ferozepore :—

A having admittedly executed a bond in favour of B., and the consideration being found to be the marriage of B's sister with A's nephew. Is such a consideration immoral or opposed to public policy, and therefore, unlawful under Section 23 of the Contract Act ?

It was held by the learned Judges that, by custom in the Punjab, parents are vested with authority to dispose of their minor children in marriage as they consider best. The policy of the law, however, in conferring such power on parents, is to secure the benefit of the minor. Whereas the object of an agreement such as that under reference is to procure, by corrupt means, the parents' or the guardians' consent to the desired marriage. The tendency of such an arrangement is, therefore, to subordinate the interests of the minor to those of the guardian. Such transactions, it was held, may be common in the country, but they are not upheld by the Hindu community at large.

The ancient Hindu law permitted the payment of money to the bride's father in consideration of a marriage contract, but it, at the same time, repudiated the practice as mercenary. The text of Menu is : "let no father, who knows the law, receive a gratuity, however small it may be, for giving his daughter in marriage. For the man who through avarice accepts a gratuity for that purpose is a Satan to his offspring.' The Punjab Civil Code, which was for many years regarded as the law of the Province, and was also administered as such, expressly prohibited an action by the bride's father to enforce payment of a price for the bride. If, therefore, the Court were to uphold an arrangement of this kind now, it would tacitly approve of it and thus, by implication, assert that a parent or guardian has a right to sell his consent to the marriage of a minor, whereas hitherto the Courts have disapproved of such agreements.

Agreements such as these are considered immoral and against public policy, mainly (1) because they tend to impede the freedom of consent and introduce unfit and extraneous motives in contracting particular marriages, and (2) because they tend to hinder marriages in general. The learned judges, therefore, held that when the consent to a marriage can be legally given by parents or guardians, the same should be wholly unbiassed and disinterested and uninfluenced by "unfit and extraneous motives," so that the consent of a party to the marriage should be full and free.

The agreement was, therefore, considered opposed to public policy, and hence void under Section 23 of the Contract Act.

Colonel Jacob, S.C., has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Karachi.

Surgeon-Major J. A. Howell is to act as Civil Surgeon of Karwar during the absence of Surgeon-Major W. G. H. Henderson.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

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P. PETERSON, M.A., D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1889.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

STIMULATED by the strong tenor of telegraphic advices from the governing markets, business in our principal export staple has been active again, and some further advance in prices has been established; but in the other principal branches of our export trade things have been decidedly quiet for the time of year, both Wheat and Seeds generally having been neglected to a great extent, while prices have given way a little. Exchange, though weakened latterly by the decline in Silver, has been fairly steady but quiet upon the whole, our closing quotations this evening showing a decline of 1-16d. in Bank and Private Paper on last Thursday's rates. Government Paper has been unsteady, and after a number of fluctuations stands 3-16 below our quotation of a week ago for Four per cents. Freights have been quiet, and in the absence of much enquiry for tonnage, and the renewed pressure of relets on the market, rates are weak and somewhat lower. The continued upward movement in Cotton on the other side militates against forward transactions in Imports; and though a fair ready business is passing, the firm attitude which holders are compelled to assume in view of the state of the Manchester market tends to restrict operations on this line also.

MONEY is in about the same position as it was a week ago, with, if anything, a tendency rather to greater ease than the reverse. The Presidency Bank's Cash Balance at the close of last week was 8½ lakhs up; and the Statement issued on Monday disclosed a net falling off in the trade demand of over 11¼ lakhs, a considerable increase in Discounts having been more than counterbalanced to that extent by an addition to private Deposits and a decrease in Loans. The Bank of Bombay's minimum rate remains at 9 per cent., no change having been made this afternoon.

EXCHANGE was quiet last Friday, and closed for the mail with the same feeling, with the rate for three months' sight Credits for this mail at 1s. 4⅜d. and afterwards as before; and some Bills came out at that rate and at 1s. 4 13-32d. for the mail, 1s. 4 9-32d. for ready. Bank demand was only going for a short time during the morning; and forward remittance was quoted as in our last report. The market continued quiet but fairly steady to the close of the week at previous quotations both for Bank and Private Paper. Business was dull, however, and the amount of Bills offering was not large. On Monday the market opened at Saturday's closing rates all round, and the tone thereafter was very quiet with quotations somewhat irregular; and although 3 months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 13-32d., better could probably have been done for the mail. Not much business, however, was passing on any line. For Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-16d. was named for all May transfer, and other forward rates were as before. On Tuesday there was a quiet feeling. Buyers of 3 months' sight Credits for the mail came out at 1s. 4½d., and a somewhat easier feeling prevailed; but forward quotations for Mercantile Paper were unchanged. Bank Telegraphic, for May transfer, was quoted at 1s. 4 3-16d., and a moderate amount of Bank demand was taken at 1s. 4¼d. Yesterday, in sympathy with the further decline in the price of Silver and rather lower rates in Calcutta, this market was weak all day, and closed 1-32d. to 1-16d. lower than the previous evening's quotations. Three months' sight Credits to a fair amount were sold at 1s. 4 5-16d. for the month after this mail, and at 1s. 4 9-32d. for June delivery; but for the media of remittance there was but little enquiry. We learn by wire that the biddings for Council Bills yesterday resulted in the allotment of some 18½ lakhs of Bills between the three presidencies at 1s. 4 3-32d. and of about 26½ lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 3-16d.; and our market in presence of these advices opened fairly steady, no further decline in Silver being reported. At closing the feeling was quiet, and rates somewhat irregular. Merchants' Bills had been placed at 1s. 4 9-32d. for the 17th to 31st May delivery for 3 months' sight Credits; but the rate was doubtful at the close, as also was 1s. 4 3-16d. for ready Bank Telegraphic. For ready Bills the market closed steady. We quote:—

Bank Demand			1s. 4 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 4 5-32d to 3-16d.	"
Do.	3	months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	"
Do.	4	do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Credits	3	do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4 7-16d.	"
Documents	3	do.	1s. 4⅜d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Francs	3	do.	1·72½	"
Do.	6	do.	1·73½	"

The weekly official return of Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 1st May 1889 ..	Rs. 1,02,04,517
Silver received during the week	27,79,871
	Rs. 1,29,84,388
New coin paid during the week	21,02,305
	Rs. 1,08,82,083
Bullion belonging to private individuals	21,90,685
	Rs. 1,30,72,768
Last week	1,45,18,958

GOVERNMENT PAPER was active and advancing when last mail left, and the cash rate for Fours moved up to 100½. For the next two accounts 100 7-16 was quoted during the greater part of the day, but at closing 1-16 higher was named. The market continued firm to the close of the week, Fours for cash leaving off at 100 7-16 to ½, with the next account at 100 7-16, and the 30th May settlement at 100 7-16 to ½. At the near approach of the April settlement on Monday, Fours sustained a smart decline. The quotation for cash and for the account being closed was 100 3-16 in the morning; but the rate subsequently touched par, and closed at 100⅛, the quotation for the May account having declined to 100¼. The April settlement for Four per cents. passed off quietly on Tuesday, but not without some considerable fluctuations in the market. The cash and settling rate at one time touched 99⅞, and 100⅛ to 3-16 was the rate for the May account; but a reaction set in later in the day and 100⅛ to 3-16, which at closing had become 100¼, was quoted for money and 100⅜ for account. The market was quiet but steady yesterday at 100 3-16 for Fours for cash and at 100 5-16 for the next account, but the excitement of the settlement being over, little fresh business was done. To-day the market has been quiet and rather weaker, 100 1-16 to ⅛ having been the rate for Fours for cash and 100⅜ for the 30th instant account; but before closing rates hardened a little, though they were hardly quotably higher. The other Paper has been quoted throughout the week at 103½, and this evening 103¼ was named; but these rates must be taken as nominal in the absence of business of importance.

Municipal five per cent. Bonds and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at 108 and 96½, respectively.

SHARES have continued to be neglected by operators and investors, and even in the principal line of Mill Scrip there has been scarcely anything passing from day to day, while prices this evening show a serious decline in several cases compared with our quotations of a week ago. We have to report a fall of Rs. 32½ in Queen Mill shares; of Rs. 25 in Luckmidas Khimji; of Rs. 20 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 15 each in Khatao Mucconji and Oriental; of Rs. 5 each in Mazagon, Manockji Petit, Colaba, and Alliance; and of Rs. 2½ in David; Connaught are Rs. 20 higher; Empress and Ripon have advanced Rs. 5 each. In Press shares Albert of Kurrachee are Rs. 25 up; but Akbar and Fort are Rs. 80 lower; and Sind are Rs. 15 down. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 13½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In staple *Grey Goods* nothing of special importance has taken place during the past week, either as regards prices or the position of the market. As the latter part of the Import business season is passing away, up-country buyers are executing their orders freely, and were it not for the occurrence of the last day of the native month, we should have had to increase our estimate of the week's clearances by 500 packages. Stocks are moderate and rates firm, and 4 inches 7 and 8¼lb. *Shirtings*, 3lb. *Madapollams*, and 40 in. 2½lb. *Jacconets* are a shade dearer, *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Printed*, and *Turkey Red* Goods are firmly held, and the market is steady at current rates. The total offtake for the week is put down at 3,000 packages of all descriptions. In *Local* Goods, mill owners have been trying to establish a small advance in the lighter weights of *T. Cloths*; but buyers have refused to follow them. Meanwhile the demand does not suffice to absorb the production of these long hot weather days, and stocks in the hands of local as well as mofussil Mills are increasing. The total sales for the week are put down at 1,600 bales.

YARNS have been steady, but only a small business has been passing in imported staff; rates, however, have been pretty well maintained. There has been but little demand for Local Spinnings, and the sales for the week have only aggregated about 3,000 bales; but the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4⅞	to 5 1-16	per lb.
"	" 8s	"	" 5¼	" 5¼	"
"	" 10s	"	" 5⅝	" 6 1-16	"
"	" 12s	"	" 5 11-16	" 6 1-8	"
"	" 16s	"	" 6⅜	" 6⅝	"
"	" 20s	"	" 6¾	" 7	"
"	" 24s	"	" 7 3-16	" 7½	"
"	" 30s	"	" 7¾	" 8	"

METALS.—*Copper* has not been in much request, but prices have advanced to the extent of 4 as. per cwt. and the market is steady at the rise. In *Yellow Metal* very little has been doing to test prices; but we call the market steady at previous rates. *Iron* also is steady, with only a slight enquiry, but with previous rates quoted for all descriptions.

COALS.—There has been pressure to sell during the past week, and the Mills have succeeded in getting in at least a portion of their monsoon supplies at comparatively low prices. The supply of Powell's Duffryn being large, this favourite description has been freely offering from alongside in harbour, and sales have been made at Rs. 22½, or two rupees per ton under the price paid a fortnight ago. Sales of Longrigg (Scotch Coal) per Star of England (s) have been effected at Rs. 17 per ton. The enquiry for forward Coal has now quite subsided, and the prospect of making fresh contracts for the mineral to arrive appears remote. We quote:—

Powell's	Rs. 22½	per ton.
Yorkshire	" 18½	"
Longrigg	" 17	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—When our last mail left a large business was passing in this staple, and the tone of the market was strong; but the week closed with a much quieter feeling and very little doing. The tone was still quiet on Monday and transactions were on a moderate scale only, though generally upon the basis of previous prices; but on Tuesday, under the impetus of telegraphic advices from Liverpool and America, the feeling here became strong again; shippers and local consumers became eager buyers; and one of the largest day's business of the season was done, while rates advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Thereafter demand subsided to a great extent, and only a moderate business was reported; but the tone of the market remained firm, and the advance in rates was maintained. The largest purchases during the past week have been in Julgaum, at Rs. 212 to Rs. 222; and Bengals, at Rs. 181½ to Rs. 205; and in Oomra kinds other than Julgaum, the principal transactions have been in Barsee, at Rs. 207-23; Indore at Rs. 213-26; and Dhulia, at Rs. 200-11. The new crop of Dharwar has been arriving by rail, and has been taken by exporters to the extent of 3,500 bales at Rs. 223-4 per candy. Dhollera has been in some inquiry, and has been placed, chiefly to the Mills, at Rs. 212-32; Veeramgam having changed hands at Rs. 204-16; and Bhavnagar, at Rs. 209. A little Compta of the new crop, arrived by rail, has found local buyers at Rs. 207; and some Persian has been taken at Rs. 208-25. There has been a good demand from exporters for Westerns, and sales for this month's delivery have been reported at Rs. 214 to Rs. 219 per candy. The market closed strong this evening, with rates Re. 1 to Rs. 4 higher than they were a week ago.

Rather less Cotton of this season's crop came to market during the past week than for the seven preceding days, at 65,100 bales; and compared with last season's supplies, in the same period, the arrivals have been 8,000 bales heavier. The total excess in this season's receipts of new Cotton has become greater by some 8,000 bales than it was last Thursday, and now stands at 393,450 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine		Rs. 206	= 4¼d.
Do. Fully Good		" 197	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good		" 191	= 3 31-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)		" 230	= 4 23-32d.
Do. Good	"	" 222	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good Fair	"	" 216	= 4 15-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		" 221	= 4 9-16d.
Khandeish, Good		" 215	= 4 7-16d.
Do. F. G. Fair		" 210	= 4 11-32d.
Belatee, Fine		" 224	= 4⅝d.
Do. Fully Good		" 220	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Good		" 210	= 4 11-32d.
Broach Fine		" 255	= 5 7-32d.
Do. Good		" 238	= 4 29-32d.
Dhollera Fine		" 239	= 4 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good		" 227	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Good		" 215	= 4 7-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	(June)	" 225	= 4⅝d.
Westerns, Good	"	" 216	= 4 15-32d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season 1888-89. Bales.	Season 1887-88. Bales.
Bengals	256,000	186,000
Berar	358,800	161,500
Khandeish	257,200	178,500
Barsi and Nugger	104,100	58,000
Hingunghaut	25,000	750
Broach	137,300	94,000
Dhollera	176,000	222,500
Sind and Persian	30,000	46,000
Compta and Dharwar	14,800	18,500
	1,359,200	965,750

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	65,369	68,141	76,056
From 1st Jan. to 1st May	1,209,421	908,044	970,383
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	71,695	37,222	83,109
From 1st Jan. to 1st May	871,030	503,720	617,641
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	136	871	1,253
From 1st Jan. to 1st May	13,837	12,515	14,595

WHEAT.—This market was quiet with only a small business passing when last mail left, and on the following day prices gave way to the extent of ¼ to ½ an anna per cent., but with rather more doing. On Monday the market was closed for a holiday, and on Tuesday it reopened dull in tone, a further decline of one anna per cent. being quoted; and the tone has since been quiet with only a faint inquiry. We quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent	4-12-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	4-11-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4-8-9	"
Red Delhi	4-4-0	"
Hard Yellow	4-7-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	4-7-0	"
Hard Red	3-14-0	"

SEEDS have been quiet throughout the week, and buyers of ready stuff having been scarce only a small business has transpired from day to day. The price of *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt, and rates for *Rapeseed* rather less, the following being our closing quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-5-6 to Rs. 6-8-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	" 7-2-1	"
Do. Cawnpore	" 6-11-0	"
Do. do. Red	" 5-15-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat for the week	284,467	529,931	473,267
" from 1st Jan. to 1st May	2,549,863	3,148,023	3,690,691
Linseed for the week	86,711	117,950	102,786
" from 1st Jan. to 1st May	917,501	1,202,027	1,220,870
Rapeseed for the week	80,206	72,867	33,237
" from 1st Jan. to 1st May	596,065	383,346	252,162
Gingelly Seed for the week	22,224	5,022	10,629
" from 1st Jan. to 1st May	592,579	582,209	699,148

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	190,562	516,319	259,499
" From 1st Jan. to 1st May	2,432,696	2,056,976	2,679,493
Linseed—For the week	38,598	79,249	65,277
" From 1st Jan. to 1st May	768,757	928,441	738,026
Rapeseed—For the week	54,711	50,676	23,052
" From 1st Jan. to 1st May	521,897	229,501	1,73,195
Gingelly Seed—For the week	44,556	2,525	40,444
" From 1st Jan. to 1st May	579,393	631,580	755,569

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

HEWETT—April 26, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain W S Hewett, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

LESLIE—April 12, at Agra, the wife of Lieut W Leslie, 33rd B I, of twins (son and daughter.)

WRIGHT—April 25, at Moradabad, at the residence of her mother, Mrs Kelly, the wife of James McCallum Wright, B C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—April 19, at Murree, Bertram, son of Captain Blake, Barrack Master.

BUDDEN—April 24, at Almora, of convulsions, Annie Odell, dearly loved infant daughter of H O and J H Budden, aged 10 months and 20 days.

COSTLEY—April 9, at Azamgarh, N-W P, H Costley, Esq, aged 77.

GOUGH—April 25, at Rathronan, Clonmel, Ireland, George Gough, Esq, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 87 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1889.

A REUTER'S telegram announced on Wednesday that the opposition to the Sugar Bounties Bill is increasing, that several Conservatives and Unionists are joining the Radical malcontents, and that a memorial to the Government is in course of preparation, urging them to withdraw the measure. There is much in the Bill which makes it easy to understand the opposition which it has provoked, for a glance at the history of the question and at the measures proposed for dealing with it will show that the Government contemplate an abrupt departure from the settled fiscal policy of England which may lead to embarrassing consequences. Bounties on sugar production, have for many years past been given in France, Austria, and most of the European countries, and they at one time had undoubtedly a very appreciable influence on the sugar-refining industry in England as well as upon the fortunes of the West Indian islands which are engaged in sugar production. In Bristol, some years ago, a large sugar-refinery employing three thousand hands succumbed to the unfair competition of the foreigner; elsewhere the industry languished, and a class of unemployed sugar-refiners was turned adrift with nothing better to do than to bring the grievances of the trade under the notice of whichever party might be in power. The genuineness of the agitation thus originated has, and to some degree with reason, been often called into question, but that is not a point that much concerns us now. It is enough to admit that the bounty system did have a depressing effect upon the English sugar-refining trade, inasmuch as it enabled French, German, and Austrian sugar to be put upon the English market at prices at which it was impossible to remuneratively prepare sugar in the English refineries. The bounty was not the less real because it was usually concealed and indirect. It was given in the form of a drawback on exported refined sugar, estimated upon a conventional saccharine basis which had no real relation to the excise duty paid upon the raw product. The drawback paid by the foreign Government on manufactured sugar invariably exceeded the internal duty, and the excess constituted the bounty. The merits of the system depended very largely upon the point of view from which it was looked at. The English refiners, who were undersold by competitors enabled to undersell them through the generosity of the French and other Governments, necessarily disapproved of it. The English consumer, on the other hand, had no objection to an arrangement which gave him sugar at a lower price than he had been able to procure it at before. The French workman, again, if he looked at the matter carefully, must have wondered why he should be asked to contribute taxes with the help of which the refiners of Rouen and Paris were enabled to supply workpeople in England with sugar at twopence and even threepence a pound less than he could buy it for. To him it must have appeared, in Lord Bramwell's words, that "bounties are bad things for those who are silly enough to give them, but they are good things for those who consume the thereby cheapened article." That view of the matter seems to have ultimately commended itself to most of the European Governments who had been in the habit of paying bounties, and this made it so much the easier for Lord Salisbury, yielding to agitation at home, to get the Powers to agree to a Conference to discuss the question. The Conference assembled in London in 1887, and before rising the delegates agreed to a declaration condemning bounties, and recommending the various Governments to take steps for their abolition.

An International Conference sitting under the auspices of the Peace Society might have done precisely the same thing in regard to the excessive armaments of the Powers, without thereby bringing about the disbanding of a single regiment. All the Powers represented at the Conference agreed that bounties on sugar are bad things, but several of them, including France, refused to go any further. The final Convention, in which a plan of campaign against bounties was laid down, was signed only by England, Germany, Austria, Holland, Spain, and Italy, for there were stipulations in it to which grave exception was taken by some of the delegates, and against which serious opposition seems to be gathering in England. The point around which controversy has become keen is what is called the "boycotting clause" of the Convention, which it is proposed to embody in the Bill. By this clause the Government will be empowered, if a majority of the signatory Powers agree in finding that bounties are given by any country, to issue an Order in Council prohibiting the importation of bounty-fed sugar, except in transit The arrangement will work in this way. A permanent Commission, to which all the Powers signatory to the Convention will send delegates, will sit in London, to watch and report upon the sugar duties in various countries. Upon their reports the various Powers will decide if and to what extent bounty-giving exists in a given country. On a majority of the Governments finding that it does exist, it will be open to them to take one of two courses—either to impose countervailing duties against the offending country, or to prohibit sugar imports from that country. The British Government have declined to resort to countervailing duties—though they do not object to other people having recourse to them—and they have decided upon the alternative course of prohibition. Now the method resolved upon is in one of its aspects as extremely old as in another it is extremely new. There is no novelty in prohibition. It is the first and the last resource of protectionism, and would be the natural way of setting to work for the protection of a national industry in any other country in Europe. In resorting to it the Government lay themselves open to the serious charge of going back to a system which, in England at all events, has been for years branded as obsolete and heretical. But in the present instance it is something more than a return to Protectionism which the Government are to be charged with. A Protectionist Government usually is master of its own fiscal proceedings, bad though they may be. It takes care of itself with very small regard for what its neighbours may think, and glories in its isolation. But here is a case in which, while England is committed to an old Protectionist device, she will be able to avail herself of it only with the consent of half a dozen other Powers. If prohibition is objectionable in itself, it is not made more endurable when recourse to it is made dependent upon the consent of foreign Governments. The position taken up in the Convention is unsound; that which the Government have taken up in the Bill now before Parliament is undignified, and may ultimately prove extremely embarrassing. We need no added cause of difference with our neighbours. France, for example, might easily deny that her method of drawbacks gave a real bounty upon the sugar she exported to England, and a prohibition of French sugar imports into England under such circumstances would lead to a very unpleasant state of things. The United States are endeavouring to build up a sugar industry by a system of bounties, and meanwhile she depends largely upon West Indian sugar. Suppose the Commission in London were to report that the Americans were giving a bounty upon their sugar exports, that the Governments were to find accordingly, and to boycott American sugar? The first thing we should expect would be the exclusion of West Indian sugar from the American market. Who would be the better for that?

It is unfortunate for the Government that their case has been put by Baron de Worms with a very dangerous candour. In introducing the Bill he discoursed most eloquently upon the wide extension of the bounty system, not in the sugar trade alone, but in shipping and agriculture, and fish production, and in half a dozen industries and interests. Naturally enough the alarmed Free Traders in the House drew the inference from all this that if sugar is to be protected against foreign bounties, so must every other interest in which foreigners are unduly favoured by their Governments in competing with us. French bounties on shipbuilding and on long voyages, though they have disappointed those who are supposed to profit by them, are not on a different footing from French bounties on sugar, and it is illogical to attack the one and leave the other alone. This is a view that is certain to be pressed hard upon the Government, and the industrious repetition of it will give increased currency to doubts in the economic soundness of the present administration. Doubtless a particular interest in England has suffered from the bounty system; but the suffering has not been altogether on one side. The bounty-paying Governments have grown tired of paying out of their own taxation in order to cheapen other peoples' sugar, and on the whole the people who buy cheap sugar make a better bargain than the tax-payers who have to make sacrifices in order to cheapen it—to cheapen it, be it remembered, for everyone but themselves. There is not one of the Continental Governments who have been paying bounties on sugar or on shipping or on whatever it may be, but has grown tired of so costly and unproductive a system. The Sugar Conference itself was a proof of that—a proof that there was something to be hoped for by allowing the bounty-paying countries to tire of this costly folly. As it is, if the Bill is carried and the provisions of the Convention are put into operation, French sugar, which is imported into England in enormous quantities, after having been made cheap for the English consumer at the cost of the French tax-payer, will be shut out from the English market, and there will inevitably be a serious rise in price. We can understand the hostility which the Radicals are raising to the scheme, and it will not be astonishing if the Government see the wisdom of withdrawing it, though this will entail the waste of all the work that has been devoted to this question during the past two years.

As was to be expected, Mr. Barker's articles in *Longman's Magazine* on the eccentricities of national school-boys have evoked the quotation of similar specimens produced in the schools and colleges of India. Of these, Mr. Buckland, late of the Bengal Civil Service, gives several, in a short article on the unripe fruit of education in India which he contributed to the *Leisure Hour*. Some of them are amusing enough. The definition of patrimony and matrimony, as meaning, respectively money inherited from our father and money inherited from our mother, we have heard before. Mr. Buckland assures us that it was the original production of a lad of fourteen in the Chittagong School forty years ago. It is not surprising that others should have laid claim to its invention, and sent it to the English comic papers. One or two explanations of *Marmion*, quoted by Mr. Buckland from Indian examination-papers, are not bad. When Marmion "bade the clarions sound to horse," it was explained by a puzzled Indian school-boy as meaning that he "ordered them to play the trumpets to the horses." The pathetic picture of Bevis dying in his stall is ruthlessly dispelled from our minds by the suggestion that the poet meant to say that "the horse was in his stable being coloured." Still more startling is the shock to our ideas given by another Indian school-boy, who, perhaps, having in his mind the stone lions over the gateways of the Viceroy's Palace at Calcutta thought that Elizabeth's "lion port" in Gray's *Bard* meant "the gate of her palace on which there were two lions." We could add some similar mistakes produced in this island. A young Bombay student, being asked what manna was, is said to have replied that it was "the drink drunk by the gods in the Jewish mythology." Another, trying to conjecture what a fowling-piece might be, hit upon the happy idea that it must mean "a piece of cloth or leather put over the right shoulder to keep the gun from dirtying (fouling) the sportsman's coat." Such examples might easily be multiplied to any extent. They are amusing enough, and some, like the last, show commendable ingenuity in thinking out an answer, though the result happens to be a laughable mistake. But they are more fit to adorn a tale than to point a moral against Indian education. Such mistakes are not by any means confined to one portion of the earth's surface, but crop up wherever schoolboys and college students are sanguine enough to hope that they may, by ingenuity in conjecture, make up for the want of previous study.

THE departure for England this week of Colonel A. B. Portman deprives local society for a time of an estimable member, whom we shall all be glad to see once more in our midst at the termination of a well earned holiday. Colonel Portman's long and able service as a police officer would have met with appropriate recognition a short time since had not the exigencies of the public service obliged the Government to give the Acting Commissionership of the Bombay Police to Colonel Wise, as Colonel Wise could not, on his return from leave, take up his substantive appointment of Inspector-General of Police without displacing Mr. Omanney, whose services upon special and difficult duty cannot yet be dispensed with. Colonel Portman's intimate knowledge of Bombay and its people, and his active membership of the Corporation, would have made his appointment, to the Acting Commissionership very popular, and a suitable recognition of his energy and devotion to duty during a service of nearly 30 years.

IT is understood that Mr. Arthur Crawford, through his Solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, has applied to Government for a reimbursement of the costs incurred in defending himself before the Commission, the application being based mainly upon the consideration that the bulk of the charges against him being held to be not proven, costs should follow the event. It will be remembered that in the Cambay case the defendant was reimbursed his costs.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon, letters from the Municipal Commissioner and from Mr. Stevens regarding the resolution passed at the last meeting were read and discussed. It will be remembered that the resolution come to, as proposed by Mr. Gilbert, was that the Corporation authorize the remuneration to Mr. Stevens to be at the rate of 6½ per cent. on the works estimated, in full payment of all his fees whatever, including his claim for bills of quantities and detailed estimate, including his fees for measurement and making out quantities and commissions, and that the same be paid in the following way, namely, 1¾ per cent. now, 1½ per cent. on delivery of detailed quantities and estimates, and the balance of 3¼ per cent. on the instalments being paid to the contractor from time to time, and Mr. Gilbert subsequently accepted a rider that in inviting contractors for the work of construction, one of the conditions of such contracts should be to require the contractors to follow out the detailed specification of quantities. Mr. Stevens in his letter, which came up for discussion, stated that he did not see his way to accept these terms. With a view to removing the difficulty Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban moved and Mr. Cotton seconded a motion:—"*First*, that the Commissioner be informed with reference to his letter of this date that the first part of the Corporation's resolution, No. 238, dated 29th ultimo, regarding the new mail office building is to be interpreted as conjectured by him, namely, that 6½ per cent. commission is to cover all fees for professional services, except such services, if any, as may possibly be required as follows:—(1) Attendance committee meetings on Mr. Stevens being called on to advise in connection with any disputes that may arise with the contractors. For this work Mr. Stevens' fee would be Rs. 30 per hour, the amount paid by the Corporation as on former occasions. (2) Should there be any litigation hereafter with any of the contractors the fee payable to Mr. Stevens will likewise be Rs. 30 per hour for the time his services are engaged thereon. *Second*, that the second part of the resolution is intended to apply to future contracts and not to the one already let, and that with regard to future contracts it was not intended of necessity to imply a lump sum contract, but to prevent any important deviation from the specification or from the detailed bill of quantities likely to cause a net excess on the approximate cubical estimate." After some discussion, this was passed. A discussion next arose on several proposals put forward regarding the engagement of contractors for the new Municipal Hall, and whether Mr. Stevens should be vested with all authority, provided he took all responsibility, and engaged establishments at a certain amount, the amounts per month varying in the different motions proposed. The whole discussion, however, ended by a motion proposed by Mr. Javerilal being carried, to the effect that the subject be referred back to the Standing Committee for recommendation with a view to obtaining the services of a full-time clerk of works, and in the meantime the full amount now recommended by the Standing Committee be sanctioned.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 30th April was 494, a death-rate of 26·88 per thousand per annum as against 504, or 29·06, the corresponding period of last year, and 464, or 29·59, the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 22 died from small-pox; 30, measles; 137, fevers; 4, cholera; 2, dropsy; 43, phthisis; 51, nervous system; 77, affections of the respiratory organs; 23, diarrhœa; 9, dysentery; 24, still-born; 27, old age and debility. The classified list shows: Buddhist or Jain, 22; Brahmin, 21; Bhatia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 233; Hindu outcaste, 42; Musalman, 121; Parsi, 26; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 11; European, 9. The total number of births registered was 280 as against 285, and an average of 284, the average over the past five years.

THE Bombay *Methodist Record*, in noticing the articles in the *Methodist Times* on a new missionary policy for India, says that nothing of a complete character can be said till the whole of the articles are before us, but their contention in brief is that the higher education in India is a failure, and that it behoves missionary societies to reverse their entire procedure and preach the Gospel only. Even if they make out a good case, it may be safely predicted that it is not likely that missionary societies will at a stroke wipe their educational establishments out of existence; but if, as seems likely, they do make out a good case, there is certain to ensue very important modifications in this respect in the policy of the missionary societies, especially as the articles are obtaining very wide attention.

IN the suit brought by the Provincial Bank of India against the Jodhpore Princes for one lakh and forty thousand rupees, the Punjab Chief Court has reversed the decision of the Delhi Court, and given a decree in favour of the Bank for the full amount with the interest and costs. The Bank's business was almost stopped by this suit, so probably a meeting of shareholders will now be held to give it a fresh start.

THE death is announced of the Rev. K. M. Eicke, Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Kurrachee. The deceased gentleman, who had been in India only about twelve months, was a brother of Mr. F. W. Eicke, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the N.-W. Provinces.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. PARNELL'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

LONDON, MAY 2.

At yesterday's sitting of the Parnell Commission Sir Richard Webster commenced his cross examination of Mr. Parnell, but nothing remarkable has so far been elicited.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

Her Majesty's Indian Troopship Malabar arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, MAY 1.

It is expected that the Samoan Conference will reinstate Malietoa, who has been released by the Emperor William's orders.

FIGHTING NEAR WADY HALFA.

CAIRO, MAY 1.

A sharp skirmish has taken place near Wady Halfa between the garrison and the Dervishes, in which the latter were routed by the Egyptian Cavalry and lost forty in killed and prisoners.

SURAT FIRES RELIEF MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BARODA, MAY 2.

The Prime Minister, with H. H. the Maharaja's permission, called a preliminary meeting in aid of the sufferers at Surat. His Excellency the Dewan Bahadur Manibhai, Rao Bahadur Ambalal, and Khan Bahadur Dinshah, addressed the meeting. Mr. Dinshah read telegrams received by him from Nawab Mir Golam Baba Khan, Dawar Rustomji, Dr. Dossabhai, Rao Saheb Muncharam, and Khan Saheb Kaikhushro Beherman Khan, giving information about the distress, and thanking the meeting. Subscriptions already started to be continued in to-morrow's Mahajun meeting. In Nagurseth's meeting the committee appointed Messrs. Dinshaw Motiram, Gokuldas, and Chintamun Rao Muzmudar secretaries and treasurers. Mr. Dinshaw produced a glass and metallic substance formed in the Surat fire indicative of its intensity, to be forwarded as a memento to His Excellency the Governor for his late sympathetic visit to Surat. The curious plate is worked up in the form of a fish encased in silver and is worthy of analysis. Details will follow.

SERIOUS DROWNING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2.

Four boys of the Cathedral Orphanage at Lahore were drowned on Wednesday morning while bathing in the Ravi.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S MOVEMENTS.

Sir Frederick Roberts left Srinagar for the Sind Valley on Wednesday morning.

THE ASSAM COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. Westland has accepted the Chief Commissionership of Assam and will join in the middle of July.

KASHMIR AFFAIRS.

It is probable that the fifth member of the Kashmir Council will be a native.

A MURDEROUS ATTACK ON THE JAM OF LUS BEYLA.

His Highness the Jam of Lus Beyla, who was recently installed by Sir Robert Sandeman, has been the victim of a murderous attack by an Afghan, who severely wounded him with a knife. The motive and particulars are still unknown.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The India Office is still deliberating over the proposals of the Public Service Commission.

NOTES FROM VINGURLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VINGURLA, MAY 2.

The Collector gave a school *fete* here to-day to 600 boys and 150 girls this evening. In the morning Dr. Pollen addressed the Municipality. The chief merchants, editors, &c., spoke panegyrically of what Mr. Crawford had done for the town, and regretted the decline of Vingurla trade due to the abortive Vingurla-Belgaum Railway scheme, and advised the local traders to abandon politics and to turn their attention to the two great trading branches of administration, which were departmentalized to death, *viz.*, post office and State railways.

The true principle of surplus returns of the more favoured localities should be made available for the due development of remote and backward districts. In Ratnagiri the Imperial Majesty's mails crawled, and trade has suffered.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 2.

The s.s. Assam, with the homeward Indian mails of 26th April, arrived here at 7 a.m. to-day.

The s.s. Peninsular, with the inward mails, may be expected to arrive at Bombay on Saturday evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, MAY 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Deccan (extra) left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera .... 4½ per cent.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight 1-3⅞
2¾ per cent. Consols for account 98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes 87⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 67¾
4½ per cent. „ 70⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 109½
Bar Silver 42 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 2.—Barometer has fallen in the Punjab, Upper Sind, Assam, in the south of the Peninsula, and Ceylon, and has been rising elsewhere. Both changes were generally slight. Readings continue high in the west and south of the Peninsula and in Lower Burma, and low over north and central Bengal. Winds are practically unchanged and are still blowing strongly in Bengal. Temperature is still largely above normal in Burma and Bengal. Slightly above in the N.-W. P., Sind, and Rajputana. Elsewhere the mean temperature ranges are low, between half a degree and two and a half degrees. Weather is very cloudy in Malabar, and rather heavy rain has fallen over South Madras. Showers have also fallen in Assam.

THE appointment of Mr. Ollivant, C.I.E., to be Political Agent in Kathiawar is gazetted. Mr. Lely will act until Mr. Ollivant joins, while Captain Kennedy will officiate as Administrator of Porbandar during Mr. Lely's absence.

MAJOR H. O. SELBY, R.E., has been appointed to act as Under-Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Railway), during the absence of Mr. Warden.

A LIST of eighty-seven men of the late Gujarat Irregular Force, entitled to the Indian Mutiny Medal, is published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Mr. Douglas Baird's Enthusiast 1
Duke of Portland's Donovan 2
Mr. Abington's Pioneer 3

For the last three years, as the results which reached us on Wednesday showed, the Duke of Portland and Mr. Douglas Baird have been the keenest competitors for the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket. At the spring meeting of 1887, Mr. Baird's Enterprise made all the running, and last year the Duke of Portland's Ayrshire, a black colt which has a remarkably good record opposite his name, having won last year four out of six races he was entered for carried off first honours. This year again those two owners placed in the field two animals similar to those with which they divided the honours of the previous year, the winner being a half-sister to the victor of two years ago, and Donovan being a black colt like the winner of last season.

Enthusiast, the winner of Wednesday's race, is a ch. c. by Sterling *ex* Cherry Duchess. Wednesday was not the first occasion he met Donovan, the latter having been in two races out of three in which Enthusiast appeared last autumn, and being on each occasion beaten by Donovan. The first was for the Middle Park Plate, when Warne only managed to bring in Enthusiast seventh, while Donovan was the winner. On his second appearance, however, which was in the running for the Criterion Stakes, he showed better metal, losing only by a head against Mr. T. Jenning's Royal Star. Still better did he pull up as the season wore on, and meeting Donovan in the running for the Dewhurst Plate, who was considered the better horse, gave him a stiff race for the prize. The starting prices, it may be mentioned, were 100 to 30 on Donovan and 8 to 1 against Enthusiast. It was a hard race, and was won by the Duke of Portland's colt by only half a length.

Donovan, a b. c. by Victor *ex* Mowerina, has a wonderfully good record. Last season he ran in as many as thirteen events, and only lost two. His first two races were wins. He made his *debut* at the Lincoln Spring Meeting in March of last year, and on appearing to run for the Brocklesby Stakes was considered a very likely animal, for the betting at the start was 9 to 2 on his chances of winning, nor did he disappoint his backers, for he won easily by two lengths. He next ran against a field of twenty-four for the Portland Stakes at the Lincoln Spring Meeting, and again carried off first honours without much trouble, three lengths dividing him from El Dorado, who came in second. His third race was his first loss. This was at the Redcar Meeting in May, when he was fairly beaten by Mr. C. Perkins's Chitabob by four lengths. But Donovan had his revenge. Five wins in succession followed ere he had another reverse. The new stakes at Ascot was an exciting race, as Donovan only beat Mr. Rose's Gulliver by a neck, but at the Bilbury Club Meeting at Stockbridge and at Newmarket July Meeting he carried all before him. His second and last reverse for the season was like his first—a bad one. At Goodwood August Meeting he won the Ham Stakes easily, but in running for the Prince of Wales Stakes he made a very poor appearance, and disappointed his backers sadly. There were only four starters, and 2 to 1 was offered on Donovan, 100 to 15 being given against El Dorado, and 9 to 2 against Gold. The race, however, ended in El Dorado, whom Donovan had beaten so easily at Lincoln, gaining the post as far as twelve lengths ahead of him, while Gold, the second, was six lengths in front. But he was beaten no more. He ran again in four races ere the season closed, and won each easily, the closest being when he beat Enthusiast by half a length.

Pioneer seems a very promising animal. He is a br. c. by Galopin *ex* Moorhen. Last season he only made one appearance on the racecourse, and that was as late as November at Derby, when he ran for the Doveridge Stakes. There Mr. Milner's Australia was the favourite, but Pioneer, ridden by S. Coates, surprised the field by winning a stiffly contested race by three-quarters of a length.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The following is a list of the results for the past twenty years :—

1869 Mr J Johnstone's br c Pretender.
1870 Mr Merry's b c Macgregor.
1871 Mr J Johnstone's br c Bothwell.
1872 Mr Jos Dawson's ch c Prince Charlie.
1873 Mr W S Crawfurd's ch c Gang Forward.
1874 Lord Falmouth's ch c Atlantic.
1875 Mr H C Vyner's b c Camballo.
1876 Lord Dupplin's b c Petrarch.
1877 Count Lagrange's b c Chamant.
1878 Lord Lonsdale's ch f Pilgrimage.
1879 Lord Falmouth's ch c Charibert.
1880 Duke of Beaufort's bl or br c Petronel.
1881 Hon R Grosvenor's b c Peregrine.
1882 Duke of Westminster's Shotover, ch f.
1883 Lord Falmouth's Galliard, br c.
1884 Mr Foy's br c Scot Free.
1885 Mr. Broderick-Cloete's b c Paradox.
1886 Duke of Westminster's b c Ormonde.
1887 Mr D Baird's ch c Enterprise.
1888 Duke of Portland's b c Ayrshire.

THE FAWCETT MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the subscribers of the Fawcett Testimonial Fund was held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam having been voted to the chair, the Secretaries submitted the accounts showing net collections amounting to about Rs. 6,500. Of these, Rs. 6,000 have been invested in four per cent. Government notes. It was resolved that the sum of Rs. 2,000 be offered to the University of Bombay to be used in such manner as the University may determine in adding a collection, to be named the Fawcett Collection of Works on Political Economy, especially in connection with India, to the University Library, and that the balance of Rs. 4,500 be offered to the Board of the Victoria Technical Institute to found a scholarship to be named after the late Professor Fawcett. The meeting was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the chair.

AFFAIRS IN MUSCAT.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Muscat on the 26th ult., says :—As I before informed you, Seyyed Faizul returned from his inglorious expedition in October last, and since then he has conducted his affairs with such discretion as to have attracted notice of the British Government and to earn its approval. The Government of India has expressed its intention of recognising Seyyed Faizul's claims to the throne of Muscat, and with the object of publicly proclaiming this Colonel Ross arrived here to-day by the I. M. S. Lawrence. The day on which the British delegate will formally recognise Seyyed Faizul as Sultan will shortly be fixed and great rejoicings are anticipated.

I hear from a good source that Colonel Ross comes with the draft of a commercial treaty which is to be ratified on this auspicious occasion. It is gratifying to those who are working with His Highness to find that their co-operation for the good Government of the country has been crowned with success, and it is generally believed that this action on the part of the British Government will have a beneficial effect on trade and the internal economy of the State.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND, 1889.

THE following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday, on account of the above fund :—

	Rs.	a.
Mr. Nusserwanji Muncherji Kawasmanekna	25	0
A Zurthosti (Cawnpur)	20	0
Mr. Haji Suleman Allias	250	0
Mr. Shamji Meghji	10	0
Mr Haji Mahomed Jakeria	350	0
Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant	150	0
Lodge " Rising Sun 506"	50	0
Messrs. Lilladhur and Khimjee Jairam Naronji	250	0
Mr. Jairam Naronji	500	0
Mr. Shantaram Juggonnath	10	0
Mr. Atmaram Pranjiwandas	5	0
Total...Rs.	1,620	0
Amount previously acknowledged...Rs.	67,069	2
Grand Total......Rs.	68,689	2

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

THE last of Her Majesty's troopships for the season 1888-89 left Bombay last month, but was so crowded as to be unable to take 254 reserve and time-expired men. Consequently they had to be disembarked and attached to the Colaba Depot. The Commandant of the Depot, Major Wilford, 2nd Gloster Regiment, has since taken an opportunity—a very appropriate one—of giving these men an address, on " How is a Reserve or Discharged Soldier to obtain Civil Employment." Major Wilford spoke as follows :—

The subject which forms my address this morning is, I think, a very interesting one to the men I am now addressing, as all of you are about to leave for England as your service with the colours has come to a close. It is my duty to go on board all the troopships leaving Bombay for England; and when I return therefrom I often feel very sad, as I cannot help thinking to myself, how will the Reserve and discharged men get on in civil life? Will they do well, or will they join the great mass of the unemployed at home? Having performed the duties of a recruiting officer in Bristol and in Ballina, county Mayo, Ireland, for a total period of five years, it was my duty when so employed to try to get employment for Reserve and discharged soldiers, therefore I shall explain to you in detail some of the difficulties that you will have to contend with in your new career. There are various societies, &c., at home to help you, men, and I will bring them before you one by one. I will commence with the " Register for Civil Employment," which is a book kept by the recruiting officer at the head-quarters of every regimental district and also at London, Dublin, Liverpool, and Woolwich. This book contains full information about every man about to take his discharge or join the Reserve; his intended place of residence, nature of employment wished for, whether employed while with the colours, and if so, how, &c. You must clearly understand, men, that unless a man has a good or fair character his name cannot be entered in this register at all, and even though your character be good the recruiting officer cannot promise to get you an appointment, but he can put you in the way of getting one by furnishing you with the names, &c., of the principal employers of labour in his district. In addition to this I have much pleasure in informing you that an association was started some few years ago called the " National Association for Promoting the Civil Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers," having offices at 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, with branches at most of the large towns in the United Kingdom. No fees are charged, and the local secretary, like the recruiting officer, will do his best to furnish you with the names and addresses of the large employers of labour in the district, but it will depend entirely, or nearly so, on your own exertions, whether you get employment or not. The " Corps of Commissionaires" is so well known that I need hardly explain to you much about this valuable association to help sailors and soldiers, but I may say that the head-quarters of this corps are at 419, Strand, with branches at Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, Belfast, and Glasgow.

THE COMMISSIONAIRES.

I need hardly tell you that a man cannot join the Commissionaires unless he has a *good* character, and he must be prepared on joining to pay certain small fees; or if a non-pensioner he must deposit five pounds in the savings bank of the corps; but he is then, in my opinion, absolutely certain to get employment, and therefore I can recommend very highly this well known society, which was started 30 years ago. At least six months before a man leaves the army he should make up his mind where he is going to reside; but if he has no particular reason for selecting any place, I would strongly recommend him, if he belongs to the Infantry, to live in the country to which his regiment belongs, as probably he will know the officer commanding the regimental district or the recruiting officer (perhaps both). Having selected the place where you are going to reside, the next point to think about is what kind of situation would suit you the best, and as you are off to England in a short time perhaps it would be as well if I mentioned some of the situations I think a soldier of good character is fitted for, *viz.*, policeman, prison warder, postman, messenger, porter, indoor servant, coachman or groom, gardener, watchman, caretaker, time or gate keeper. It follows, of course, that if a man has a trade, such as carpenter, plumber, &c., or if he is a duly qualified gymnastic instructor, telegraphist, musician, or a first-rate clerk (including short-hand), he need not think of selecting any of the other situations I have enumerated a few minutes ago. Every man knows perfectly well what kind of situation would suit him the best if he will only think the matter over, and having done so, I should advise him not to change his original choice. I have told you before that a man, without a *good* or *fair* character, has no chance of getting employment through the recruiting officer or either through the associations I have mentioned; what then is to become of the man who has a *bad* or *indifferent* character? My advice to all men placed in these circumstances is as follows :—You must either become a sandwich-man, bill-sticker, grave-digger, or some other calling where a character is not required, and then by steady conduct obtain one as soon as possible. As regards the employer of labour, when you go and see him, he will ask you no end of questions, such as :—What is your religion? Are you married? When were you discharged from the army? What have you been doing since you obtained your discharge? and if some months have elapsed and you cannot give a satisfactory answer to the last question especially, the employer of labour will not probably give you employment at all, as he will naturally presume you have been idle and living on your deferred pay, and therefore not much inclined to begin work again. You must try your very best to make the employer of labour believe that it will be to his personal advantage to employ you; as a man accustomed for many years to discipline, punctuality, and tidiness, in preference to a civilian, and although some employers love their country more than themselves and employ Reserve men and risk the chance of their being deprived of their services in case of a large war, but some employers of labour, on the other hand, do not approve of short service, and hence do not feel disposed to help Reserve men. Still, it appears to me, that a man who has served and perhaps bled for his Queen and country is deserving of some reward when he returns to civil life.

CONSULT THE CLERGYMEN.

In the first part of my address to you I mentioned most of the associations formed to help the Reserve or discharged soldier; but let us take the case of the man who elects to reside in his native village: what is he to do to get employment unless he has influential friends? My advice to him is to consult the clergyman of the church or chapel, which, I trust, he is attending every Sunday. Now he is in civil life, although no longer obliged to go to church parade; and take my word for it, men, the minister or the priest will be very kind to you, and will probably be able to tell you where most work is going on in the immediate neighbourhood. As some of the men in this room are pensioners I may mention the fact that the " Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society," 44, Charing Cross, London, with branches at Dublin, Glasgow, and Manchester, has been very successful in getting pensioners employment, and I am very glad to say that this society does not charge a pensioner fees out of his hardly earned pension. A pensioner has an advantage compared with a Reserve man in getting employment, as his pension is looked upon as a security especially if he is entrusted with money by his employer. But I regret very much to say that sometimes his employer gives him less wages, because he thinks the pensioner can afford to take less than a Reserve man. Is this fair? I certainly think it is hard on the pensioner to treat him in this shabby way. I told you about the Corps of Commissionaires at home; but I am truly glad to say that a branch has also been recently started in Australia, and as during the year 1888, 53 men embarked from this depot for Australia, I thought I would write to Major Hawkins, the officer in charge at Sydney, and ask him how these men were getting on. He writes in reply thus:—" Since the formation of this division, 36 men have obtained through its means good permanent situations, besides which a good sum of money has been earned by men in temporary employment." But I am unable to tell you, with reference to this letter, how many of the 36 men came from this depot—some probably came from England and some from other ports in India. Major Hawkins, in continuation of his letter, says " that very good men can earn here from 35 shillings to 45 shillings a week, but they must be good men, and it cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the minds of the men that if they are not steady they should not come here." He concludes his letter by saying " that men coming to join this corps must be good, sober, honest, smart, willing, and good-mannered, and then they will get on. Without these qualifications they should not come." And I have already said that a man, to get on well in the United Kingdom, must also have all the qualifications which Major Hawkins enumerates.

MAJOR HAWKINS' CIRCULAR.

I will now read you the memorandum about the Colonial Division of the Commissionaires, which Major Hawkins was kind enough to send me :—

" Memorandum on the Engagement of Soldiers and Sailors who have retired from H.M's Service, and wish to join a Colonial Division of the Corps of Commissionaires.—All candidates wishing to join the Colonial Divisions of the Corps of Commissionaires must have served in H. M.'s Regular Navy or Military Forces, and either be in the receipt of a pension for past services or have completed their Reserve engagements within two months of the date of their application to join the Corps. None will be admitted unless they are fairly educated, and are upwards of 5ft. 7in. in height, and unless they are in perfect health. Every man engaged for a Colonial Division will have to pay his own expenses as well as those of his family (if he has one) to the Colony where the division is established. As regards character, no private testimonial is of the *slightest value*, the regimental discharge being the only certificate attended to. An officer of the staff at the head-quarters of each division in England (or India) will examine candidates as to their fitness for duty, and the medical officer will test their state of health. Pensioners must be under 41 years of age, and those who have quitted the Reserve under 30 years of age. The ordinary expenses of joining the corps are as follows :—For pensioners, £2 10s., including caution money. For non-Pensioners, £2 and £20 Savings' Bank Deposit. This latter payment has to be made for all men who have quitted the Reserve, as they have no pension as a security. All men who have completed their full service of twelve years, draw deferred pay at the rate of £3 a year for the period during which they have remained with their regiments; thus a Cavalry or Artillery soldier who has served eight years will receive £24 on quitting the barracks. Copies of the rules of the corps have been supplied to every regiment at home and abroad. Every soldier, therefore, can make himself acquainted with them; and if he wishes to become a commissionaire he must make his application without the intervention of any one else. Pensioners wishing to emigrate to any part of H. M.'s dominions abroad are allowed to draw two quarters' pension in advance. Men who have completed their service in the Reserve, if men of *good character*, can save sufficient to take themselves to the colonies if they have been tolerably prudent and saving during their military service." The Government of India now give a time-expired man a free passage to the colonies from India as an act of grace, but it is conditional on the soldier remitting his deferred pay and Savings Bank balance to the colony to which he desires to proceed on discharge, and his reserving for his own use only such a sum as his Commanding Officer may consider necessary for his expenses *en route*.

GOOD TESTIMONIALS.

Doubtless some of you—I hope many of you—have obtained military employment during your service with the colours. If such has been the case your chance of getting civil employment is a very good one, provided you have good testimonials to support the fact. You may think, perhaps, that my view of the prospects of a soldier about to take his discharge or join the Reserve is not a very bright or happy one; but I am of opinion that none of these Societies would have been started *at all* unless the great want of them had been felt, but the fact that they do exist plainly shows me that a great number of people other than naval and military officers take a deep interest in the welfare and happiness of the British soldier and sailor. Most of you, I dare say, feel somewhat disappointed in not going home in the last troopship, but your conduct since you have been under my command has been so very good under trying circumstances that I shall be very sorry to lose you all; but I cannot help thinking that some of you will not regret this unforeseen delay in the future, as you will *now* arrive in England towards the end of May, one of the very best months in the whole year for a man looking out for civil employment, and, I may add, one of the worst for my old friend, the recruiting sergeant. In conclusion, soldiers, I must thank you all for your great attention during this long address, but it was quite impossible for me to make it any shorter without missing out perhaps some important point in an object of vital importance to yourselves and interesting to all who take a real interest in the British soldier in *peace time* as well as in *war time*. I must impress upon you that you are nearly certain to meet with your disappointments (probably six in number) when you try to get employment in civil life, but you must bear them patiently, as in the case of sickness, and nearly every man, whatever his position in life may be generally meets with them, and I am no exception myself to the rule, you have my deepest sympathy should you meet with them; but if you are all determined to get on well in your new career, as I feel sure that your efforts will be in the end successful, and I wish all of you every happiness and prosperity in the future. The Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, the Wesleyan Chaplain at this station, has been good enough to come here this morning, and as most of you are strangers to Bombay I may tell you that he is trying to get funds to build a church here for the Wesleyan sailors and soldiers, and also in connection with their church, which is very urgently required, a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in the Town, which the men of the Garrison feel the want of, especially those who are " total abstainers," but he cannot do what he wishes in this matter unless more money is forthcoming, still the fact of his wishing to obtain funds to erect these two buildings shows me plainly enough that he takes the deepest and sincerest interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare and happiness of the British soldier and sailor.

On the conclusion of the Commandant's address, the men broke out with a ringing cheer to show their hearty appreciation of his kindly effort on their behalf.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

Since giving the above address, Major Wilford has received the information that another association has been started to help discharged and reserve soldiers, *viz.*, the " Army Floral Association," 8, Eccleston Street, London, S. W., Colonel Handley, managing director.

This association is under the patronage of the Right Hon. Mr. Edward Stanhope, M.P., the Secretary of State for War, and has been organized for the sale of flowers in the streets by discharged soldiers of good character. The association have provided barrows so constructed that the flowers offered for sale will be protected from the weather and kept perfectly fresh. These barrows are to be in the care of discharged soldiers needing employment, who will receive weekly wages as well as a percentage on the sale of the flowers and on all orders for flowers given to them individually.

Major Wilford also says that as regards Australia he has observed in the journal of the Royal United Service Institution, Vol. XXXII., No. 146, that Major T. R. Disney, Royal Artillery, late Commandant, Victoria Military Forces, states that " in the Victorian Artillery a gunner on joining gets three shillings per diem, of which he has to pay one shilling for messing; after a year's service he can get 3d. per diem good conduct pay; after two years, 6d., after three years, 9d., after completing 2 years' service he gets 3d. per diem deferred pay up to five years, the extent of his original engagement, and then after re-engaging 6d. per diem for the remainder of his service; 3d. per diem is also allowed with the cross guns to each 1st class gunner; a gunner in his sixth year of service may therefore draw the very respectable pay of 4s. 6d. per diem.

H. M.'S I. G. TROOPSHIP CANNING.

H. M.'s I. G. TROOPSHIP CANNING arrived in harbour from Kurrachee yesterday at noon under the command of Captain G. Wilson. She left Rangoon on the 15th April, put in at Colombo on the 21st, left Colombo on the 22nd at 9-30 p.m., arriving at Kurrachee on the 28th. She left Kurrachee on the 30th at 5-20 a.m., and arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday. On her way from Rangoon, the Canning had very stormy weather and squalls in the Bay of Bengal. Among the passengers that have arrived are :—Captain Forster, Surgeon Crimmin, Mr. Jones, Apothecary MacIntyre, 2 warrant officers' wives, 13 European details, 1 woman, 2 native details, 5 public followers, 1 woman and 3 children, 10 private followers 1 woman, and 3 children. On her way the Canning picked up one engineer and 54 time-expired men of H. M.'s Indian Marine vessels employed in Burma. The Canning also brought 16 packages of ordnance stores, 4 packages medical stores, and 144 packages Commissariat stores, and 125 blocks of timber for the Dockyard. If the Canning has to go into dock, she will most probably remain in Bombay for a month at least. The abovementioned details will be attached—the Europeans to the Colaba Depot and the natives to the Marine Battalion, pending despatch to their distination.

THE Bombay season report for the week ended 20th April is summarised in the following general remarks :—Rain throughout Deccan and Southern Maratha Country and in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, and Nasik. Exotic cotton in parts of Dharwar reviving. Harvesting of late crops and preparations for next season's crops progressing generally, and sowing commenced in Karachi. Fodder scarce in Khandesh and in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Dharwar, and Kathiawar.

MILITARY NEWS.

LEAVE has been granted to Colonel De L. R. F. Woolridge, S.C., for six months; Major L. F. Heath, S.C., Dr. Gds., for one year; and Lieutenant Kettlewill, S.C., one year.

COLONEL F. J. WISE, S.C., has been permitted to return to duty.

COLONEL G. R. GOODFELLOW, C.I.E., has been granted an extension of leave for five months.

THE following postings have been made :—To 1st Battalion : Captain Gordon-Cumming, Derbyshire Regiment. To 2nd Battalion : Captain James, East Surrey Regiment, and Captain McCalmont, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

CAPTAIN FORTESCUE, 17th Lancers, and Lieutenant Dawson, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, remain in England on leave until September next.

THE following officers remain with the Home battalions pending embarkation for India next trooping season :—Second-Lieutenants Dickson, East Surrey Regiment; Travers, Royal West Surrey Regiment; Murray, Scottish Rifles; and Saville, Rifle Brigade. With the 2nd Battalions of their regiments.—Lieutenants Plomer, Liverpool Regiment; Brand, Highland Light Infantry; and Crofts, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

CAPTIANS LOVETT and KAYS, King's Royal Rifle Corps, exchange into the 1st and 4th Battalions respectively.

LIEUTENANT CAULFIELD, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, is promoted to Captain and posted to the 1st Battalion.

THE first examination in India in the Russian language will be held on Monday, the 8th July, and applications to be examined must reach the Adjutant-General's office, Simla, by the 15th May. The stations at which examinations will be held will be notified hereafter.

AN officer of Royal Engineers holding a civil appointment, if placed on the half-pay list, will not in any way be affected in the matter of salary; that is, he will draw the staff or consolidated pay of his departmental grade as before, and the pay and allowances, or net military pay, as the case may be, of his substantive half-pay rank in the corps.

THE grant of an outfit allowance to a warrant or non-commissioned officer appointed to the rank of second-lieutenant whilst serving in India is dependent upon the special approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces, and no payment on account of this allowance will be made in India until the receipt of such approval by the Commander-in-Chief in India. To obviate delay in cases where the officer promoted is in England the allowance will be issued by the War Office, supported by a certificate from the officer that the amount has been paid in India.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS of Infantry who actually held that rank on 1st January last are eligible for appointment as regimental sergeant-majors without being in possession of a first-class certificate of education.

A WARRANT officer or non-commissioned officer on the unattached list, when remanded to his regiment for discharge to pension, will continue to receive, up to date of discharge, the same pay (exclusive of staff pay) as he was drawing when so remanded.

OFFICERS commanding regiments and batteries in India have been directed to warn the men under them whose first term of service will expire during the present year, and who would consequently be sent home for discharge during the ensuing trooping season, that if they fail to re-engage and thus take advantage of the provisions of Horse Guards' General Order 124 of 1886, by which they are allowed to take furlough to England, they will not be allowed to renew their service after arrival at home.

IN carrying out the discharge of men of the Royal Artillery the lieutenant-colonel in executive command is to be considered the confirming officer. If the soldier to be discharged belongs to a detached battery under the command of another district officer, that officer will confirm the discharge; and in the case of a battery detached and not in any district under the command of a lieutenant-colonel or colonel of Royal Artillery, the officer commanding the battery will confirm the discharge.

FOLLOWERS who have received the India bronze medal for service in the field will be allowed to wear it on the left breast should they subsequently to receiving the decoration enlist as soldiers.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs G F Sheppard
Mr Pengelly
Mr Clark
Mr Deighton
Col and Mrs F W Collis
Mr and Miss Mann
Mr & Mrs Forbes, 3 children and infant
Mr W A Holland
Mr and Mrs Dome and child
Mr Jamsetjee Wadia
Mr and Mrs Hamilton and infant
Mrs Goodfellow
Mr Johnston
Mr W Griffin
Mr Lancaster
Mr and Mrs Rose, 2 children and infant
Mr and Mrs E J Smith and child
Miss A V Cassels
Miss Sound
Mr W Cooper
Mr Gladston
Mr J Moss
Mrs Garrett and 2 children
Mrs Gregory
Mrs Stoney

Mrs and Miss Harwood and 3 boys
Maj and Mrs Gardiner
Mrs Lindsley and child and 2 infants
Mr J Muir
Capt Mason
Mr and Mrs Hickling
Mr and Mrs M V Constable
Mr C A B Beatty
Mr H King
Mr A King
Surgeon-Genl Pinkerton
Captain Harris
Mr G H Whitehead
Mr J Wallace
Mr A Harvie
Mr Rowland
Miss Rowland
Miss C Rowland
Miss B Rowland
Miss A Rowland
Two Misses Whitehead
Mr J Fairlie
Mrs Glover
Mr M C Leakie
Mr Thos Sweeney
Mr Ben Hairns

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr E A West
Mr and Mrs R T Burney
Mr D Broadfoot
Col E R Conolly
Mr J S Porter
Surg-Major and Mrs Spencer
Capt and Mrs Franks and child
Mr J G Findlay
Maj Graham Stone
Mrs Adams
Mr H C Ferard
Master Chande Hynes
Mr J Eccles
Mrs Tyrrell
Capt Cartor
Mr J Donning, family, and party
Col G J Morris

Mr G W Dance
Mr J T Lindsley
Mr G J Hynes
Rev P Boerreson
Miss Thorne
Mr Newman
Mr G P Robinson
Rev C A Mason
Mr A F Simpson
Mr H C Kirkpatrick
Lieut G S Fraser
Mr H Corkery
Mr Crowther
Mr Tempest Green
Rev A E Winter
Mr J H Toogood
Capt Warden
Mr Kittredge
Mr J G Findlay

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Conselheiro Cardozo Carvalho
Lieut and Mrs Possolo

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 10th May, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr T Benson, Mr D J Macpherson, Mr Hill, Mr J J Allan, Dr Donnell, Mr G W Blathwayt, Capt MacMahon, Maj F B Garfit, and Mr L P Shirres.

FOR ISMALIA—Mrs John F Miller and Mrs Richardson Clover

FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs Monks, Mr Hugh W Jones, Mr Lewis Moore, Mr W Kaye, Mr Macgregor, Mr Deane, and Hon Colman Macaulay.

Per s.s. Peninsular, Capt H W Wyatt, 17th May, 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Fletcher and child, Mr J Davis, Major and Mrs Martin, Mrs Lang and three children, Mrs Gray and infant, Mr J Packup, Mr and Mrs Bateson, Mr S Jacob, Mr L W Davies, Mr Rushton, Mr Conry, Mr R Barday, Mr J Saville, Surg-Maj and Mrs Swaine and 3 children, Sir H and Lady Plowden, Dr J F Touhy, Surg-Major Adams, Mrs Ollivant, Miss Ediss and child, Mr F A Owen, Mr R H Baker, Master Adrian Hope, Mr A W Campbell, Mr and Mrs J Elliott and child, Mrs Cary and child, Mr and Mrs W D Mekiwar and family, Mr F T Millard, Mrs Millard and child, Col and Mrs G T Skipwith and infant, Mrs Skall and child, Mrs Duthy and child, Mr Navaronji Maneckji, Mr and Mrs J Englebright, Mr B Mosbey, Mr K M Bhat, Mr T O Wilkinson, and Mr Kottara and family.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr R D Robson, Mr R Sedgwick, Mr H M Owen, Col J E Crawley, Mr Salmond and son, General Sir C Gough, Capt A Gough, Mr H W Warden, Mr McGilvray, Mr and Mrs Garrett, Mr W Ball, Dr Cunningham, Mr Gildea, Mr and Mrs E Bedford, Lieut-Col E T Ebden, Lieut L R Arthur, Mr F Henvey, Genl R C Stewart, Mr James Dickson, Mrs Chudderton, and Captain Amedroy.

Per s.s. Assam, Capt E W F Browne, 21st May, 1889.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J A Bulkley

FOR MARSEILLES—Col Sparks, and Mr C H Armstrong

Per s.s. Clyde, Capt J L Parfitt, 28th May, 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Fletcher and infant, and Mr Prescott Decie.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr S Tomlinson, Mr T Bernard Hall, and Col H M Evans.

Holloway's Pills.—Prevision.—As autumn treads on winter, slender, delicate, and pale-faced youths become listless, languid, and debilitated, unless an alterative, combined with some tonic, be administered to quicken their enfeebled organs. This precise requirement is supplied in these noted Pills, which can and will accomplish all that is wanted, provided the printed instructions surrounding them meet with scrupulous attention. Holloway's Pills are especially adapted to supply the medical wants of youth, because his medicine acts gently, though surely, as a purifier, regulator, alterative, tonic, and mild aperient. A very few doses of these Pills will convince any discouraged invalid that his cure lies in his own hands, and a little perseverance only is needed for its completion.

THE BHILS AND THEIR COUNTRY.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, in the *Asiatic Quarterly*, devotes considerable space to a study of the Bhils and their country, describing in a sprightly readable manner the character of this ancient but outcaste class. Sir Lepel writes :—

The morality of the Bhil is not to be judged by European standards, and cattle-lifting is with him as honourable a pursuit as on the Scotch border two hundred years ago. He proclaims himself to be a thief by Divine decree as part of the curse pronounced upon his ancestors by the great God Mahadeo when he slew the sacred bull. But their predatory habits have undergone a considerable change, and in the plain country and the valleys an annually increasing number take to agriculture, and contrive to partly support themselves by cultivating Indian corn and millet. But the Bhil is far too lazy and fond of a wild life to make a good cultivator, and his profits from his tiny farm even in good years must be supplemented by the produce of the forest. In such seasons when too heavy a rainfall has not destroyed his crop or continued drought prevented it reaching maturity the Bhil is a fairly respectable person. Crime rises, if indeed it can fairly be called crime, with bad harvests and drought. When the streams run dry and the Bhil can neither obtain fish (in the catching of which he is a proficient, being the only native in India who, so far as I know, uses a fly in fishing), and the wild animals leave his neighbourhood for distant and lowlying jungles where they can obtain water and shelter, then the Bhil, in self-preservation, turns with a light heart to the congenial occupation of cattle-lifting; and if the season be especially bad or a weak hand is on the reins of administration, he advances to the higher grade of highway robbery and the pillage of defenceless villages. In these more bold and organized raids he is instigated and encouraged by a class of men whom I have done my best to expel from Central India. Muhammadan foreigners from beyond the North-West Frontier; Arabs, Mekranis, Pathans, and Baluchis, who have come from time to time into Central India from love of adventure or in hope of plunder; others summoned by the Rajput chiefs, who employ them as soldiery to keep their unruly subjects in order. Often they are employed by the native shopkeepers and money-lenders to collect their debts, and the mischief which these fierce mercenaries do amongst the quiet and timid races of Central India, is incalculable. They are a source of terror to the country side. Almost without exception bold, unscrupulous and fierce, they levy contributions on their own account, from the people, and are always ready to instigate or to lead the raids which they easily persuade the simple and credulous Bhils to commit. If it were not for the example and prompting of these foreigners Central India would be a far more peaceful country than it now is; but they are the curse and scourge both of the Bhil States and of Indore, Bhopal, and portions of Gwalior. Their numbers are happily diminishing. I have sent many of those who have added murder to robbery to the gallows or to transportation for life, and have strictly forbidden the enlistment of others by the chiefs or the mercantile classes. It is, however, exceedingly difficult to keep them altogether out of Central India, where information is slowly received at headquarters and where the interest of so many is to conceal the arrival and employment of these useful, but dangerous foreigners; while the passes at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, and Quetta are open to all who choose to come, without any system of passports, which should be enforced at the doors leading into India from travellers belonging to races whose residence in the country is ordinarily undesirable. The practice of unrestricted intercourse is objectionable, and the Government of India should take care that its timid and gentle subjects are not harried by the hordes of wolves who, under its protection and indeed connivance, descend upon the fertile plains of India to plunder and ravage very much in the same manner as their conquering ancestors with their large armies swept the country before the time of English supremacy.

It was with the hope of reclaiming the Bhils from their wild and predatory habits and teaching them to take a share in the maintenance of order that some years ago a military corps was raised, to be recruited mainly from the tribe, with such small leaven of soldiers of other nationalities as might teach the simple savages the elements of military bearing and discipline. The headquarters of the regiment was fixed at Sirdarpur, and numerous detachments from it are stationed at various points in the Bhil country north and south of the Nerbudda, being frequently relieved. The men of the regiment are all allowed to marry, and the consequence is that at Sirdarpur is perhaps the largest Bhil population collected in any one place. Their wages are small, about five English rupees, but their wants are simple, and although to the eye of a military officer accustomed to the strict discipline and the faultless appearance on parade of the British or native regiments of India, the Bhils may appear irregular and slovenly, yet the object of their enlistment has been very completely obtained. The wild savage rapidly changes after his enlistment; the elevating tendency of discipline and responsibility comparatively civilises him. While for the purposes of police, which is all that can ordinarily be expected of the corps, they are incomparably superior to any native or European troops who would be useless in so wild a country, of which the Bhil knows every way and mountain path. Nor as soldiers are they to be despised. Till the other day they were armed with the old muzzle-loading smoothbore, but I procured for them Snider rifles. They are now fairly efficient, though not fit to be placed in line with the best native regiments: but with much natural timidity and shyness in the presence of an unknown mysterious civilization, they are physically a courageous race, and have on many occasions that I could name behaved with conspicuous gallantry. As might be supposed, their powers of endurance are almost unequalled. For a Bhil to go fifty miles in a night is a matter of ordinary occurrence. The town of Dhar is situated some twenty miles from Sirdarpur, and the soldiers are accustomed to attend its weekly fair, doing the forty miles easily, starting in the morning and returning by roll-call at eight in the evening, often carrying a considerable load. For scouting purposes, in a rough country, where cavalry could not be used, the Bhil sepoys would be invaluable, for their forest life has given them a keenness of vision and hearing which is only equalled by their powers of endurance. Heat and cold seem to affect the Bhil little, and, like the camel among animals, he can live where others would starve. I have often seen them sleeping happily under their carts almost naked, in many degrees of frost, while the intensity of the summer heat in their deep valleys and on the exposed hillsides is abundantly shown by their dark colour, many degrees deeper than that of the ordinary Hindu. This indifference to changes of temperature increases their value as soldiers, as tents are unnecessary and their baggage is consequently of the lightest description. Military service is not, however, congenial to the Bhil, nor would he remain in the regiment unless he were allowed frequent leave of absence, and unless his wife and family were permitted to settle in the lines.

In Maywar in Rajputana where a second Bhil corps is established, enlistment is comparatively easy, but it is not so in Malwa of which I am writing, where it may be said that almost every youth who comes in as a recruit has run away from home; and it is no uncommon thing for the recruiting party to be pursued by the angry relations of the truant with bent bows, the boy being threatened with instant death unless he returns home. A small proportion of Naiks, who are a Bhil class living in the open country, of greater intelligence and more military aptitude than the ordinary Bhil, are allowed in the regiment, but they are not so good as jungle soldiers: twenty-five Bhilalas are also permitted. This tribe is a union between Bhils and Rajputs, and to them belong the chiefs of the Vindhyas. They are of a very much higher class and character than the Bhils, and are steady hardworking people, fairly well off, consequently they do not enlist, and there is only one at the present time in the corps.

Although, judged by a civilised, standard, the Bhil would perhaps take a low place in the social scale, yet he is the possessor of virtues which civilization might acquire with advantage. He has, in the first place, an invincible habit of speaking the truth; and this is the more remarkable in a race so long down trodden and oppressed. Lying is the natural refuge of the weak, and a slavish and degraded people is almost invariably false; but the Bhil will, by some divine impulse, speak the truth to his own hurt, or even ruin on the most critical occasions. Many cases of Bhils convicted of manslaughter or murder have come before me for confirmation of sentences of imprisonment, transportation, or death; and in very few of these has there been any attempt on the part of the accused to deny his guilt. He will plead, with much force, extenuating circumstances, generally drunkenness, but his excuses will be truthful, and the imminent risk of death will not induce him to speak falsely. It seems a misuse of terms to call savage or uncivilized a race which possesses this attribute of truthfulness in so distinguished a degree. Their most solemn oath is by the dog, this animal being naturally highly prized by a forest race living on the produce of the chase. The Bhil places his hand on the head of the dog, and invokes its curse should he break his word. It is curious that in this custom the Central Indian savage should resemble the most distinguished of Greek philosophers for *ma ton kuna* was the favourite oath of Socrates. So sacred is the dog that a Bhil killing one is excommunicated.

The Bhil is of a gay and light-hearted disposition, and every incident in his simple life is made the occasion for a feast and a drinking bout. He is indeed a sad drunkard, and although I have no desire to add to the arguments at the disposal of the Temperance League, it is an undoubted fact to which officers who know this tribe will testify, that violent crimes, assaults and homicide are almost entirely due to drink. When excited by joy or sorrow, the Bhil drinks; and if he or his friends can afford it, he drinks to excess. The quiet and good-tempered little savage then becomes dangerous, and with his deadly bow and arrows, or his thick forest club, is in the humour for any mischief. Then the thoughts of his wife's infidelities or his friend's unpaid debt, matters to which he attaches the slightest importance when sober, assume a sinister importance, and, blinded by alcoholic fury, he attacks and destroys the object of his wrath. Nineteen-twentieths of the murder and homicide cases that have come before me from the Bhil country have been due to intemperance. The cause of his temptation and fall from sobriety is to be found everywhere around him in the forest. In the same way as Providence, anxious for the enlightened exhilaration of man, has bestowed the hop on England and the vine on France, so the wild jungle of Central India is covered with a luxuriant and umbrageous tree called Mowra, the white fleshy flowers of which form, when pounded and mixed with grain, a palatable food, and when distilled by the simple processes known to the Bhils, produce a highly intoxicating spirit, somewhat similar in flavour to the corn-brandy, or *Vodka* used in Russia and Scandinavia, with a peculiar and disagreeable smell. When, however, trebly distilled, this odour is nearly lost, and refined *Mowra* may in my opinion take rank among palatable liqueurs. Almost every village contains a certain number of these trees—some owned by individuals, others by the group of huts which form the hamlet; and the heavy taxation imposed by native chiefs on the Mowra trees was one of the principal causes of the insurrection of 1883. The Bombay Government about the same time attempted to levy taxation on Mowra trees within its jurisdiction, but the opposition was so great that the idea had to be abandoned. In the Bhil States I induced the chiefs to surrender this unpopular impost, and the Bhil is now able, untaxed, to enjoy one of the few pleasures common to civilization and barbarism. To the forests, indeed, the Bhil has to look for the principal part of his livelihood, and he is, indeed, so expert a hunter that the forests, circumscribed as they are by increased cultivation and the demand for timber for fuel and construction, are becoming more and more denuded of animal life, and it is almost as unusual to see or hear a bird in a Malwa jungle as it is in a French forest. By the cutting and sale of timber the Bhil obtains most profit, but the work is not congenial to so lazy an individual. He and his women collect the honey of the wild bees, roots and berries in the forest, and it is a fortunate circumstance that throughout India the years of excessive drought are precisely those when the fruits of the forest trees are produced in the greatest abundance. This was especially noticeable in the great famine of 1869, and I recorded in my Famine Report of that year how the lives of thousands of the population in the more arid districts of the Punjab, such as Delhi, Sirsa, and Hissar, were saved owing to the extraordinarily plentiful supply of the ber (*sizyphus jujuba*) fruit in the jungle. During this terrible year the same phenomenon was noticed in Bundelkhand and the northern districts of Central India, and in the Bhil country; while the Bamboo flowered most abundantly, and the belief of the Bhils was that their gods had expressly commanded the Bamboo to fulfill this function to an extraordinary degree to save their lives; and Colonel Kincaid informs me that in the principal bazaars bamboo seed was selling in such quantities that the price was only eight measures per rupee, no other grain being available in many of the wilder parts for love or money. The Mowra and the Corinda (*Carissa Carandas*) shrub are also especially prolific in times of drought. Even the ants are brought under contribution by the Bhils, and their lofty nests are found to contain astonishing quantities of grass seed.

Like all forest tribes, the Bhils have the most intimate knowledge of animals, birds, and even insects, though they have a superstitious dread of talking of them, and do not like to give much information about them. Of ants, however, they speak freely and treat them with both respect and gratitude, feeding them, not like the Hindus from religious motives, but with a sense of favours to come, in the prospective plunder of their nests in times of famine. As trackers the Bhils are unrivalled, and having taken the measure of a foot print with a straw, will follow the trail unerringly through the forest.

The Bhil priest is not, as among the Hindus, of any particular caste, but the profession is a hereditary one. He is employed in agriculture like other Bhils, and performs the ordinary ceremonies at the time of births, deaths, &c., in addition to his usual work, and is paid by his clients in contributions of grain.

The Bhils proper deny relationship with the Nahals, who inhabit the Satpuras in the Barwani district, although these are popularly supposed to be of Bhil origin. The headmen of the Nahals are known as Naiks, and have a certain authority in the Barwani State, their chief receiving Rs. 30 a month, with certain rights and transit dues.

The Bhils of Jhabua, Dohad, and Rajpur only partially understand the language spoken by the Nahals, who are very timid, and run away if they see any one in uniform, and it is very difficult to get them to converse. They, however, sometimes enter towns such as Barwani, where they bring grass for sale. The Malwa Bhils are unable to give any account of Nahal customs, which, however, they say are entirely different from their own.

As to Bhil religious belief, I made inquiries independently in the districts of Jhabua, Dohad, Ali Rajpur, and Dar. Rajpur customs differ very materially from the others. It is certainly curious that the deities most generally worshipped are the ordinary Vedic deities of water, fire, and the heavens, who have somewhat fallen out of fashion in Hindu worship. These are termed Jal Deo, An Deo, Pawan Deo, Agan Deo, and Indar Raja—the Vedic deities of water, corn, the wind, fire, and the sky, respectively. The modern Hindu gods worshipped are Hanuman, the monkey god, who takes the place of Pales in Roman mythology, and who specially guards the field and homestead. He is known as Kherapatti, the master or protector of the village, and also as Mahabir. Monkeys are sacred to him, and Ratwantdra is their local name. It must be noted that the Nahals, contrary to Bhil practice, kill and eat the monkey. Hanuman is specially worshipped in time of drought or sickness, when his image is anointed with oil and smeared with vermillion. He is, indeed, the only deity, so far as I am aware (with one exception), who is represented by an image or idol in the Bhil country. Most of the symbols *eidwya*, are mere heaps of rough stones in a retired place. No temples are erected to any deity ancient or modern. If the rains be long delayed, the image of Hanuman is daubed with cowdung and mud, hoping to induce the deity to summon the rain in order to wash himself. At this shrine, sweet cakes, cocoanuts, ghee, and sugar are offered.

Other Hindu gods worshipped are Bhairo, an epithet and an inferior manifestation of Shiva and Sitla Mata, the goddess of smallpox. But it is only on extraordinary occasions that the Bhil worships at any but the village shrine. On more important occasions he prefers his request to some deity having a wider local influence, and most rarely to the larger Hindu deities above mentioned.

(*To be Continued.*)

An amusing anecdote concerning the revised version of the Bible was (says the *Publishers' Circular*) told us the other day by a commercial traveller who was taking orders for copies of the revised version of the Bible before it was published. He experienced at first a good deal of prejudice against it; indeed, at one place in the far north of Scotland, the bookseller said, "Get out of my shop, man!" The traveller expressed doubts as to having been correctly understood. "Get out, I say! what business have ye tampering with the Word of the Lord?" At this juncture who should come in but the minister! The first thing he asks for is the greatly talked about revised version. "I have not got it, sir," replied Mac——, "but there is the man that can tell you all about it," pointing to the traveller. The minister proceeded to give a good order, which Mr.——had no compunction whatever in executing.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE BANDORA ASSAULT CASE.

The Bandora Assault Case was resumed for hearing yesterday at Thana before Mr. E Hosking, District Judge. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Bhojekhar, LL.B., appeared on behalf of Mr. Hiralal Keshulal, the Deputy Collector of Thana, for the case in which Mr. Chalk prosecuted Ram Koover Mohansing and several other individuals who had assaulted him and his wife on the 21st of February last. Mr. Branson alleged that there had really been no unlawful assembly on the part of the accused, for at the outset there were only three or four persons near the well and to enforce this right five in number would have been necessary. Furthermore, nobody knew that Mr. Chalk had any intention of erecting a hut on the entrance to the well except himself and a police constable, whom he informed the evening before. In further pursuance Mr. Branson asserted that Mr. Chalk, knowing that he had been obstructed on a former occasion in the same attempt, nevertheless goes down to the well with a firm determination to erect the hut, accompanied by a number of his servants provided with bamboos for the erection of it. On reaching the spot Mr. Chark seeing some coolies standing near the well addresses them emphatically, at the same time kicking over one of their waterpots. This, of course, was ample provocation of an assault, which consequently ensued, and on the other fishermen hearing the cry of "run, run" from their companions and on seeing a police constable approach, rushed in to see what it was all about, using the bamboos which Mr. Chalk's servants had brought, and this fact points out that they did not come with the intention of committing an assault. Mr. Branson asserted that the statements of Mr. Chalk were far different from those above mentioned; and furthermore that the statements made by three witnesses on Mr. Chalk's side as to his first having been struck and knocked down near the well were quite contradictory in themselves. Mr. Branson drew the attention of his worship to a number of discrepancies, which he attributed greatly to the eagerness of the witnesses, who were desirous to prove that an assault had actually occurred and that the accused had arranged to assemble near the spot. The evidences above recorded by Mr. Branson were contradictory to the statements given by Mr. Chalk and his party. On a review of the evidence the learned barrister asserted that there was no case against the eight accused, or who was put down as the chief person in the affray. This person was well known to Mr. Chalk and had not been seen by him during the affray. As regards the rest of the prisoners considerable difficulty would be experienced by the court in relying on the evidence adduced by the prosecution. Having sufficient proof that Mr. Chalk had brought about the assault owing to his conduct to the natives, and many of the accused on being charged with the offence, and alleging they were elsewhere fishing, Mr. Branson requested his worship to remit the fines imposed. The Government Pleader, Ram Bhow, contended that there was sufficient evidence that an assembly had actually met and that they had committed an assault on Mr. and Mrs. Chalk and their servants. Admitting there were discrepancies in the evidence, he stated, the Magistrate had not objected to them in giving his decision, which was a just one, and which his worship could not reverse in the interests of justice. He consequently left it to the decision of his worship from various evidences adduced concerning the eighth accused as being the chief instigator of the assault. As to his not being present on the day of the assault Mr. Branson came to the conclusion that this person was not connected with the proceedings. His worship intimating that he would give his decision to-day, the court adjourned at half-past two.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

The following ecclesiastical changes are recorded in the *Bombay Diocesan Record*:—

The Rev. F. N. Hill, Garrison Chaplain at the Pre-Lidency, was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Mord Bishop of Bombay on his Lordship's visits to armagao and Castle Rock.

poThe Rev. E. S. Hall, Chaplain of Colaba, was apouinted Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay pl his Lordship's tour to Ahmednagar and other aces.

The Rev. A. W. Baynham, on duty in Bombay and out-stations, was appointed to officiate temporarily as Chaplain of Colaba during the Rev. E. S. Hall's absence as Domestic Chaplain.

Three months' privilege leave was granted to the Rev. W. Wingate, Chaplain of Belgaum, in the month of January 1889.

The Rev. P. R. H. Bartlett, Chaplain of Dharwar, was appointed to officiate at Deolali from date of departure of the Rev. P. H. LeFebvre until the end of the trooping season, or until date of being relieved.

The Rev. P. H. LeFebvre, Chaplain of Deolali, who was granted two years' furlough to Europe, availed himself of the leave on the 25th January 1889.

The Rev. R. H. E. Slacke died at Satara at 11-40 p.m. on the 31st January, of apoplexy.

The Rev. A. G. Cane returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties as Chaplain of Satara and Mahableshwar on the 20th February 1889.

The Ven. C. F. H. Johnston, Archdeacon of Bombay, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 9th January 1889.

The Rev. A. W. Baynham has been appointed Chaplain of Ahmednagar.

The Rev. E. J. Bowen, Officiating Chaplain of Ahmednagar, has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Belgaum during the absence of the Rev. W. Wingate on privilege leave.

During the temporary absence of the Rev. Fr. R. L. Page, the Rev. Fr. J. W. Biscoe has been appointed to be Minister of S. Peter's Church, Mazagon, and the Rev. J. H. Lord undertook the duties of Harbour Chaplain pending the arrival of a new Harbour Chaplain from England.

The Rev. J. Rawson has arrived to work as Chaplain under the A. C. S., and has been posted to Lonauli.

The Rev. Henry De La Poer Beresford arrived by the mail of April 15th to take charge of the Harbour Mission.

The Rev. G. H. Lewis having completed ten years' service on the 6th March 1889, was gazetted as Senior Chaplain from that date.

MUTINY ON THE STAR OF CHINA.

A singular affair has just happened on board the English barque Star of China at Colombo, says the *Times of Ceylon*. She left the harbour here last night, bound for China; but, as soon as she was out of the harbour, the men—or some of them—refused to work, and the vessel had to come to anchor about two miles out. This morning Captain Macdonald, who commands the vessel, came ashore for Police assistance, and a body of men were sent out to arrest those who had refused to work. For some reason or another the men were not brought ashore for some hours, but at half-past two they arrived at the Acting Master Attendant's Office. In all there were six mutinous spirits, apparently British seamen. The Captain said that up to a quarter to three yesterday afternoon the men had worked uncomplainingly, but, when he went on board at a quarter to five, the Chief Officer told him that the men had refused duty after unmooring. He called them up, and one man, named Ryan, said that they would not work, and declared that the ship was not seaworthy. Altogether, through the delay, the Master said he had been put to considerable expense, and there was no money due to the men.

In reply to the Acting Master Attendant (Mr. Carter) one of the men, who acted as spokesman for the rest, declared that the ship was altogether unseaworthy, and that yesterday they had to set to work at the pumps. He also stated that when the ship was inspected her leak holes were covered up, but that they had to go to work with the pumps directly afterwards. Further, he said that the Captain had shipped two men who were not seamen, but Mr. Carter pointed out that, by the article they had signed, it appeared that the ship's complement was 14 men, of whom seven only had to be seamen, and, according to the Captain's statement, he had more than this number.

The sailor replied that there were not sufficient men to keep the vessel afloat. The Captain, at the conclusion of the case, only asked that two of the men might be severely dealt with, believing they had been the instigators of the whole affair. He asked that the others might be discharged, on their promising to resume their work and pay a share of the expenses that had been incurred.

Mr. Carter then asked the men if they would go back to the ship; but every one refused, though the offer was twice made to them, and in the end they were each sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

We may add that, from what we can hear, the men have been very troublesome, and have persisted in going ashore as often as they wanted, while one man, on being refused permission, jumped over-board and swam ashore.

Mr. L. P. Walsh has been appointed to succeed Major Sealy as a member of the Aden Port Trust.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at about 5 a.m. on the morning of the 24th at Quetta.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine.)

THE ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD AN INSURANCE OFFICE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MORARJEE PETAMBER.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, on behalf of the accused, appeared to argue a rule *nisi* requiring the accused to show cause why the order of discharge made in his favour by Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, should not be set aside, and why the case should not be sent back for further trial or committed to the Sessions. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown in support of the rule *nisi*.

The accused and one Khimjee were charged before the Magistrate with setting fire to a house in Pattak Wady, the property of the first accused, with a view to defraud an insurance office in the event of the house being burned down. The Magistrate acquitted the accused Morarjee, but committed Khimjee to the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, where he was convicted and sentenced to be transported for life. The rule *nisi* had been applied for since the trial.

Mr. Jardine said his first objection to the rule was that there was no error of law alleged as a ground for the appeal from the Magistrate's decision, and, secondly, there was no such non-appreciation of evidence as would bring the case within the revisional powers of the court. The court, the learned counsel remarked, would not interfere in a case like this, as it was not a case for appeal, but one only of an alleged miscarriage of justice.

Mr. Justice Scott: You don't mean to contend, Mr. Kirkpatrick, that there was any error of law?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: No, my lord.

Mr. Justice Scott: Then it is a matter merely of appreciation of evidence?

Mr. Kirkpatrick answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Jardine proceeded to read the evidence in the case, already reported by us. He said the story of Jahalla, the accomplice, to whom a pardon had been granted, was an absurd one. There was nothing which, without the assistance of this youngster, Khimjee or the accused could not have done. The firewood which the accused was alleged to have brought to the house was not used at all. The accused was not shown to have been connected with the bringing of the kerosine oil or the gunny-bags. The Purdesee watchman, whose services the accused had dispensed with and who was not friendly to him, told a story consistent with the accused's innocence, and which contradicted Jahalla. It was inconceivable to the learned counsel that the Crown should have come to ask the court to come to the conclusion that the Magistrate had misappreciated the evidence in the case. The learned counsel contended that the notice sent, under the accused's instructions to an attorney's clerk, to the insurance office was merely an ordinary notice, and that it had no bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused Morarjee. The notice was not approved by the attorney himself, and it made a claim for the insurance money within twenty-four hours—a mere formality; whereas the accused knew very well that when a house was burned down a survey would be made, and that the money would not be paid for at least a month. As to the writing passed by Morarjee to Khimjee, the learned counsel said there was nothing in it which could raise the faintest suspicion against the accused. Conspirators would not commit themselves to documents in a case like this. The document would be of no use for Khimjee could not claim anything under the document if the remuneration was to be for burning down the house. Conspirators would be bound, in their own interests, to trust to each other's word under such circumstances. Morarjee had done everything to court enquiry in the matter, and the learned counsel stated that he came before the court with a very good character. There was no ground for interfering with the decision of the Magistrate.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the Public Prosecutor would have been chargeable with gross carelessness if he had not of his own motion applied for further enquiry in this matter, for the presiding judge himself at the last Sessions expressed his surprise that Morarjee should not have been committed to take his trial at the Sessions. The police had always a disagreeable duty to perform, and it was so in this case. The learned counsel urged that there was a sufficient case against Morarjee which called for further enquiry. It could not be said that Jahalla and Khimjee and others had entered into a conspiracy against Morarjee. They could have no object in doing so. Jahalla was a perfect stranger to Morarjee; and how was he to know the particulars of the plan of operations? It was from the agreement which Jahalla found in Khimjee's pocket, under which Morarjee promised to pay Khimjee Rs. 500. It was a most suspicious document, and the whole wording of it was purposely left vague. It would be absurd to suppose that Morarjee would agree to pay Rs. 500 as brokerage for the sale of property worth only Rs. 5,000. Looking at the circumstances of the case, there could be no doubt whatever that the house was burned down maliciously. Who, then, was to benefit? It could not be Jahalla or anybody else; it must be the owner of the house alone. On the day the house was burned, Morarjee was present in the house, and he had been assisting in the plan of operations and furnishing the moneys for the purchase of several necessary articles. The evidence of the women living in the house, that Morarjee was present there that evening, was true beyond all question. If Jahalla's story was untrue, how was the incident of the falling of the two iron bars upon the adjoining roof to be accounted for? The apparent intention was that the house should be burned to the ground, when Morarjee would have claimed Rs. 6,000 for the structure only, exclusive of the land, and Rs. 1,000 more for repairs and improvements. The learned counsel said it was a case which ought to be placed before a jury, adding that the jury in the other case did not disbelieve the story told by Jahalla.

Mr. Justice Scott, in giving the court's decision, said it was possible to take a different view of the case from that taken by the Magistrate. But the Magistrate did not make any error of law. He had not tried the case in a perfunctory manner; he had weighed the evidence carefully, and the conclusion was not inconsistent with the evidence. Their lordships did not think, under the circumstances, that they should exercise their revisional powers. They did not think they would be justified in interfering with the discretion of the Magistrate, and the rule was therefore discharged.

A SEQUEL TO THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

A petition by Narayen Ganesh Sathe, shopkeeper, Poona, praying the court to issue orders for a transfer of his complaint, made before the District Magistrate of Poona, to the Original Side of the High Court or the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, &c., was called on. Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Justice Scott: Mr. Nagindas, have you read this document through? Did it not occur to you that the petition is written in very disrespectful language to the court below?

Mr. Nagindas: I will explain how I presented the petition.

Mr. Justice Scott: Do you consider that the petition is couched in a language in which all other petitions are written? There are terms used as regards the magistrate of Poona which are extremely improper. You ought to have considered this before you presented the petition.

Mr. Nagindas was going to discuss the merits of the petition, when

His Lorbship said that he was not speaking of the merits of the petition. A petition containing such improper and disrespectful language ought not to have been laid before them at all.

Mr. Nagindas said that the petition was handed over to him in great haste, and as it was a voluminous document, he had had no time look through it all at once. The first part was the petition, whereas the latter portion contained the subject-matter of the complaint. The petitioner in the last para. of his petition prayed the High Court to issue orders for a transfer of the case to the original side of the court, or to the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, or to order that the Government Prosecutor in any of the District Magisterial Courts of this presidency should undertake the prosecution of the complaint. He (the petitioner) further stated that 35 persons had proved to the satisfaction of the Poona District Magistrate's Court their own guilt, and no further proof or evidence was necessary for proving the present complaint beyon dsimply recording verified copies of the statements of the parties recorded in the Hunmantrao case. He also said among other things:—"I beg to declare most clearly and positively that I have no personal concern or knowledge of the facts of these cases. But it has come to light, in and through the public journals, that these men have, or have been, alleged to have given bribes; and simply depending upon those reports, I lodge this complaint. I do not hold myself bound to answer any question connected with the several matters, circumstances, facts and names involved in this case. In a matter of such a public nature, I do not hold myself responsible to pay or spend anything, or to retain a vakeel, and I state that I will attend before the court, which may be ordered to enquire into this case, only on the first day, and be sworn simply to this effect, that I have made this complaint, and depending simply upon newspaper reports, as far as the same have come tomy knowledge, and according to my own limited knowledge of law and of such matters, it is *my belief* that this complaint is true. I will then file this complant on oath, and thenceforth these proceedings should entirely be conducted by Government and its law officers concerned, under the orders of the Hon'ble the High Court, and it is on this distinct condition, understanding, and proviso, that I present this complaint."

Mr. Justice Scott: Do you withdraw the statement against the magistrate?

Mr. Nagindas: I am ready to do so. I withdraw all except what is contained in the last para. of the document.

Mr. Justice Scott: There is nothing disrespectful in the second document. There is a great deal of disrespectful language in the first.

Mr. Nagindas: Without noticing the first part of the petition, your Lordships may pass any order you like on the merits of the case. The petitioner stated that his withdrawal of the complaint before the magistrate at Poona should not be treated as a voluntary withdrawal on his part. I hope the court will permit me to strike out the previous paragraphs in the petition.

Mr. Justice Scott: You will have to strike off all the paragraphs which are in terms disrespectful to the administration of justice, and retain only those relating to the facts of the case.

Mr. Nagindas: I only keep the paragraphs which seek the relief.

Mr. Justice Scott: What is it you want to transfer?

Mr. Nagindas said it was not exactly a transfer. A complaint was presented to Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate of Poona, and it was subsequently withdrawn. He (Mr. Nagindas) submitted that the withdrawal ought to be treated by the court as a compulsory withdrawal.

Mr. Justice Scott: You may call it a withdrawal, but as a matter of fact it was a dismissal of the complaint. It is on record that the case was dismissed.

Mr. Nagindas said that the petitioner had given a *rajinama* stating that he did not wish to proceed with the complaint.

Mr. Justice Scott: Do you mean to say that the complaint was dismissed improperly? Do you wish to to revive the complaint which was dismissed?

Mr. Nagindas: It comes to that.

Mr. Justice Scott: We have no power to do so.

Mr. Nagindas said that under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, whenever it appeared to the High Court that a fair and impartial inquiry could not be had in any subordinate court thereto, it might order that the offence might be enquired into or tried by another court competent do so. He submitted that the complaint which was presented to Mr. Vidal and for which a *rajinama* had been tendered by the petitioner, was not a voluntary withdrawal.

Mr. Justice Jardine: How was it not voluntary?

Mr. Nagindas said that when the petitioner went before Mr. Vidal to ask permission to withdraw the complaint, several unnecessary questions were put to him, and as he did not answer those questions, some pressure was put upon him, and he was confined for some time in custody. The petitioner thought it best under the circumstances to withdraw the complaint. If their Lordships, however, held that the withdrawal was a dismissal he had nothing more to say. His client gave the *rajinama* under a wrong impression. The petitioner, according to law, could not have given a *rajinama*, and the magistrate had besides no power to act upon it.

Mr. Justice Scott: As a matter of fact the magistrate dismissed the complaint under section 203, and he gave his reasons for the same.

Mr. Nagindas: It is for your Lordship to say whether it was a lawful and a proper dismissal of the complaint.

Mr. Justice Scott: It comes to this; you want us to set aside the order of the dismissal.

Mr. Nagindas: Yes.

Mr. Justice Scott observed that Mr. Nagindas should show strong grounds for setting aside the order of dismissal. If a strong case was made out, the court might a issue a notice to show cause why the order should not be set aside.

Mr Nagindas said he had not been furnished either with a copy of the order or the reasons for that order.

Mr. Justice Scott: Your client ought to have done that. The real matter of fact is this. The District Magistrate has dismissed the complaint, and the order of that dismissal is on record. If you now want us to set aside that order, you must give us good grounds for doing so.

Mr. Nagindas: I am not furnished with a copy of the order.

Mr. Justice Scott: Do you then withdraw the petition or ask for a postponement?

Mr. Nagindas: As your Lordship pleases.

Mr. Justice Scott: We cannot act upon the present application in any way.

Mr. Nagindas: I withdraw the petition under the circumstances.

Mr. Justice Scott: You may renew the application if you like when you are better instructed.

THE LUXEMBURG REGENCY.

A Luxemburg telegram of Thursday (4th ult.) says:—To-day will ever be remembered in Luxemburg history. Duke Adolf of Nassau took the oath as Regent, and received the expressions of a people's devotion. The Duke proceeded shortly before three o'clock from the Ducal Palace to the Palace of the Chamber of Deputies between lines of troops and citizens. Cheer was succeeded by cheer as he passed along, and if he had had any misgivings as to the cordiality of his reception, they must have then been dissipated.

At three o'clock the Duke and his suite were introduced to the Chamber by a deputation headed by the Vice-President. The first-named took his place in front of the throne standing, and remained uncovered throughout the ceremony.

The President of the Chamber (M. Servais) advanced and read a short allocution, in an interval of which the Duke took the oath in an animated and firm voice. Next, the Prime Minister (M. Eyschen) handed to the Regent a written speech which he read in a manner impressive and free from nervousness. He thanked the Parliament and the country for their devotion in the past to his kinsman, the King of Holland, and hoped that he himself would equally be able to possess and retain their confidence. For his part, he would be faithful to the constitution and the laws of the country—laws which had promoted happiness and progress. The sentiment was greeted with applause. "From to-day," continued the Regent, "I am a Luxumburger. (Cheers.) My sole desire will be to contribute to the development of the country, maintain her institutions, and confirm her autonomy. (Cheers.) In doing that I shall be fulfilling the motto of the House of Nassau." (Cheers.) The discourse was concluded by a further reference to the ancient motto of the House of Orange Nassau, which is "*Je Maintiendrai.*"

The applause which kept breaking out in the course of the speech, and which culminated in an unrestrained outburst at its conclusion, testified unmistakably as to the feeling of the Chamber.

After the ceremony the immense throng of subjects greeted their Regent with enthusiasm. The population is, as a whole, highly delighted, being proud to think that at last they have a ruler residing in their midst.

MR BALFOUR DEFENDS THE COMMONERS.

Mr A. J. Balfour responded for the House of Commons at the banquet of Mr. Smith, and said it was not an easy matter to defend the House of Commons. The Lord Chancellor had passed some criticisms upon Sir John Gorst for having committed himself to the observation and while the House of Commons sat up, debated, and voted, the House of Lords dined and went to bed. (Laughter.) He sincerely wished that the rule could be changed. He wished that the House of Lords would sit up, debate, and divide, and that they at the House of Commons were allowed to dine and go to bed. (Laughter.) Amid all the anticipations regarding the future, he had not seen in the speeches of the most sanguine promulgater of new rules and devices for shortening debate in the House of Commons, any remedy which held out even the faintest hope that, in our time, any such consummation would be arrived at. He perfectly understood why it was that, especially in an assembly like the present, the House of Commons should come in for some measure of harsh criticism. This was a business assembly, but the House of Commons was not a business assembly. (Laughter.) They in this assembly liked talking little, and doing much. The House of Commons liked talking much and doing little. (Renewed laughter.) He thought he ought to stand up for the character of the individual members of that assembly, to which he was proud to belong. He might be uttering unfashionable and unusual opinions, but nevertheless he did hold the view that in the main, and speaking broadly, the constitution of the House of Commons had not deteriorated to the extent that some of its critics would lead them to suppose. He would admit that there were men in that assembly that were a disgrace, but they could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The scenes they caused were reported in the press, because they were more interesting and and exciting than the more sober discussions that formed the staple of the business; but the general quality of the members of the House of Commons had not deteriorated.

FLOGGING CRIMINALS.

Another discussion on the effects of flogging, on dangerous criminals, was indulged in by the Lords on Monday, 8th ult. The Earl of Milltown started it by moving that the Larceny Act, 1861, Amendment (Use of Firearms) Bill should be committed to a Committee of the House. Lord Salisbury did not wish to deal with the historical portion of the question, but his recollection still was that the offence of garrotting was very prevalent in the winter of 1862-63, and that great apprehensions existed in regard to it, not only in London, but in other large towns. Mere figures would not give an accurate representation of facts, and the word "normal" was capable of very different applications. It would only be necessary to look back to the newspapers of the time to see which of the two recollections was correct. Lord Herschell said they ought to have a certain and special punishment where a robber was detected with firearms. He agreed with him; but it must be a condition of that special and certain punishment that it must be administered at once. He could not think that a punishment added to the term of penal servitude would be any deterrent, for they could not imagine a burglar when he went out to commit a burglary reasoning with himself—"If I go without firearms I shall get twenty years, and if I go with firearms I shall get twenty-two years." Did they think that would induce the burglar to leave his firearms at home? The case would no doubt be different if the burglar knew that immediately after he was convicted he was certain to have a good flogging. In spite of all the statistics and all the *à priori* reasoning, he was convinced that flogging would have a very deterrent effect upon this crime. Lord Esher said that after an experience of twenty-one years, he very much doubted whether flogging was efficacious for the prevention of crime. He thought that instead of flogging they should take away the discretion from the Judge, and make the punishment on a burglar carrying firearms twenty years' penal servitude by law. Lord Bramwell said he had a very strong opinion in favour of flogging in certain cases. There was scarcely a crime which created more alarm than these burglaries by men who carried firearms, and therefore he believed it ought to be punished by flogging. He confessed he would not consult the culprit as to the sort of punishment he would like. (Laughter.) The question was, what was to be done with him, not for his own sake, but for the sake of others. After further discussion, the bill was on the motion of Lord Herschell referred to a Standing Committee instead of a Commitee of the whole House.

THE AUSTRALIAN PARROT.

The last Cunard steamer which arrived at Liverpool, brought a great living curiosity. It is an odd-looking parrot, whose conversation made the cabins lively during the voyage, and whose wisdom filled the forecastle with awe. Externally he is unimpressive. Instead of the usual green and yellow plumage of parrots, he has a grey suit, that is not at all handsome. His form is rather striking, however, as he is as big as an owl, and his head is remarkably wide and flattened in front. Across the top of his head is a queer ridge of feathers, at the base of which there is a dark marking, making him look like a profound scholar of a bird, who has pushed his spectacles back from his forehead, rumpling up his hair.

The parrot is at present rather mopish. He evidently has not yet been able to reconcile himself to his new surroundings. Among the party of gentlemen who greeted the parrot's owner on his arrival was a member of a well-known wholesale drug house of Liverpool, who sympathetically inquired of the parrot: "What do you want, Polly?"

The parrot startled him by the reply delivered in a gruff tone and with slow emphasis, quite unlike the rapid, rasping ejaculations of most talking parrots: "I—want—to—go—home!"

"Home is now some 14,000 miles away, for the parrot was brought from Australia. He is an African bird, bought when young from a Sydney bird fancier, by Mr. Alfred Hay, one of the great sheep-breeders of New South Wales. Mr. Hay's estate, known as Boomanoomana, is on the Murray river. It contains about 300,000 acres, and pastures a quarter of a million sheep. It is remote from any town, the nearest post-office being the little hamlet of Mulwala. The piano in Mr. Hay's house had to be hauled by wagon about 100 miles from the railway station. In a family so isolated from society and so dependent on its own resources for entertainments, the old-looking grey parrot had a good school. He soon developed an astounding aptitude for speech, and the whole family took a lively interest in his education. Talking parrots are generally swearing parrots. Mr. Hay gave strict orders that the parrot should not be allowed to use oaths. If the parrot picked up a naughty word from a servant he was promptly cuffed, and so decorous became his speech that he was called the Deacon. Eventually the servants were afraid to swear or do anything wrong in his presence, as the Deacon would be apt to solemnly report the fact to the family.

The present owner of Deacon made the parrot's acquaintance last Autumn, which in Australia corresponds with Spring in England, and is the sheep-shearing season. That is a time of great bustle and activity on a sheep range. An army of labourers are collected into a camp, for the gathering of the sheep into paddocks, handling and packing the fleece, and hauling to market, takes many hands. At Boomanoomana two hundred men were kept busily employed at shearing alone. The operation is not near so nice and difficult as with English sheep, for in Australia, owing to the mild climate, the fleece does not crinkle or mat, and the wool is straight. Shearing is a factory process, instead of an individual manipulation. Helpers keep a continuous procession of sheep moving from a paddock to the shearers. About three sweeps of the long shears will cut off the fleece on one side. The struggling animal is flopped over, Snip, snip, snip! The fleece on the other side is off; the shorn sheep is released and wildly plunges down the fenced passage leading to another paddock.

It was during such a scene as this that Deacon's present owner first saw the gray parrot. Deacon always enjoyed excitement, and some one of Mr. Hay's family had hung its cage where it could see the shearers at work. Deacon was in a great flutter, and he had much to say. If he heard an oath, "Hush, you wicked beggar!" he would scream at the offender. The thing that most interested him was the occasional snipping of the sheep's hide. In such rapid work the shears would not unfrequently slice off a piece of skin and draw blood. The practice was to give the sore place a rub with the well-known remedy, St Jacobs Oil, which is in favour in the colony. Deacon heard so much about St Jacob's Oil that he got his phrases about it very pat. If a sheep had a sore or was nicked by the shears, he would shake his feathers, jump from perch to perch excitedly and shout: "St. Jacob's Oil!" "Use St. Jacob's Oil!" "Rub on the Oil." Again he would sententiously announce: "St. Jacobs Oil conquers pain," in recollection of the phrase on every bottle, and which he often heard repeated.

The gentleman visiting the range was on hunting trip into the interior of the country, when he called on Mr. Hay. He naturally took a great fancy to Deacon, and Mr. Hay finally presented the bird to him. At Sydney Deacon's linguistic powers attracted great attention, and the Editor of the Sydney *Daily News* wrote an article describing the parrot's great intelligence. Deacon's owner left Australia last Autumn, taking the Pacific Mail steamer to San Francisco. While in that city Deacon was the subject of many notices in the newspapers. His owner lodged in the Palace Hotel, an enormous structure, whose extensive interior courtyard is laid off in lawns and gardens. Deacon soon after his arrival was hung out on a piazza overlooking the court yard. As a coloured servant was rushing by, he shouted: "I say, you beggar, where's the sheep?" The tone was so gruff and peremptory, and the voice so unaccountable to the startled darkey who hadn't noticed the parrot, that in his fright he dropped his tray and smashed the chinaware. "Rub it with St. Jacob's Oil," blandly remarked the parrot.

The parrot went with his owner across the American Continent, and recently crossed the Atlantic to this country, so that he has pretty nearly circumnavigated the globe. He was christened the Doctor by the sailors during the voyage to England, from his habit of recommending his favourite remedy. If he saw anyone get a knock or bruise, or limp as if from pain: "Rub it with St. Jacob's Oil," would be his solemn advice. He picked up some sea phrases, and in rough weather he would cry, "Oh-h-h, Steward!" with an amusing sea-sickish drawl. He has not yet recovered his vivacity since his arrival and except an occasional "Oh, dear me!" or a "I wish I was home!" has little to say. His owner thinks, however, that he will soon come around, and that as soon as he gets used to our climate he will begin to take an interest in English sights.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re.-1.4.

THOMAS ATKINS.

The subjoined article appears in the *Broad Arrow*:—

The generic name of the plain fighting man of the British Army, with the exception, possibly, of the mounted portion of the Household Brigade. The magnificent long-limbed warriors of the three regiments of Life and Horse Guards Blue are drawn from a different class to that which furnishes the rank-and-file of the service generally, but the remainder, whether artillery, cavalry, or infantry, including the militia, are of identically the same material which furnishes equally well all that is requisite for the fashioning of the smart trooper, the heavy dragoon, the sturdy gunner, and the "grubby" of a regiment of the Line. Were it not for the teeming over-population of these isles, it is difficult to understand how sufficient soldiers could be procured for an army maintained entirely by voluntary enlistment into its ranks, the system being one which enters into direct competition with the labour market, and therefore entirely dependent upon the supply of ordinary unskilled labour exceeding the demand. Were the positions reversed, the staff of the Recruiting Department might possibly find their berths sinecures. The inference would therefore seem to be that the rank of the Army are filled chiefly by those who are unable to earn bare subsistence wages by manual labour of the most primitive description. Be this as it may, the system has hitherto worked sufficiently satisfactorily. In time of peace, under normal conditions, enough raw material is forthcoming, and in time of war, or impending war, the supply still keeps pace with the increased demand, and in the result developes Thomas Atkins, who, no matter what his origin may have been, becomes not only a highly useful, but also a very orderly and respectable member of the community. Perhaps the fact that he enters voluntarily upon his army engagement makes him reasonably contented at the outset, and before he had time to adopt a contrary view, the habits of discipline and obedience which are duly impressed upon him become to him a second nature. The majority of recruits do not take at all unkindly to the new life, and give comparatively but little trouble, their shortcomings being palpably due to ignorance or dulness of intellect rather than to obstinacy, the roughest often making the best soldiers. Lancashire lads, for instance, are not usually credited with the dispositions of lambs, nor is it among miners, workers in iron, or factory hands that one would expect to find habitually Chester-fieldian urbanity. Nevertheless, once broken in, Tommy from the Lancashire pits and looms is equal to the best, and so far as the rank-and-file are concerned Lancashire is one of the countries, perhaps owing to its extent, which fairly fulfils the anticipations formed on the introduction of the territorial system; its peculiar dialect being recognisable in all regiments raised in the County Palatine, and *esprit de corps* being a marked characteristic. No greater calumny is ever uttered than that which falls so glibly from the lips of a small and noisy sect which loves to talk of "a brutal and licentious soldiery." Class for class and man for man, Tommy Atkins is morally as well as physically infinitely the superior of his civilian brother, and he knows it, and, strong in that knowledge, bears himself in a manner fairly becoming the profession he has, either from choice or by the force of circumstances, selected. His life is necessarily one of self-restraint. That which in a "civilian" is but a choleric word, in a soldier is rank blasphemy, a sort of blasphemy which does not pass unchecked, and in which consequently he is so careful not to indulge that the habit is soon lost. Regularity of life, work, and food, bring out his best points, and in nine cases out of ten he leaves the service a better man all round than when he entered it. There is an erroneous but prevalent notion that Tommy systematically bemuses himself with strong waters, and that this failing is peculiar to his calling, whereas in reality he is more temperate as a soldier than he was as a civilian, and than perhaps he will be when a civilian once more, having when serving neither the means nor the opportunity of frequent undetected indulgence in the national vice. Unlike the "civil" roysterer under the influence of liquor, there is no considerate constable at his elbow to suggest the advantage of a quiet retrograde movement home, and even to aid his faltering steps in that direction, whilst there are half a dozen pairs of eyes ready to spot any symptom of unsteadiness, and the requisite force handy to convey him promptly to the guard-room, which after the sobering influence of some hours on a plank bed he only quits to find himself mulcted in pocket and condemned to pay in person for his passing breach of discipline. Without being precisely a steadfast disciple of Father Mathew or Sir Wilfred Lawson, Tommy is a reasonably temperate individual and will doubtless be even more so when it falls to his lot to enjoy a better-balanced daily ration. In the matter of amusement, when he has an hour or two to himself, he is far from exacting, apparently preferring a country walk to anything else. Not improbably the sense of freedom engendered by losing sight of the barracks and the drill-ground, coupled with a visit to some way-side inn where the flavour of the beer is much enhanced, in his opinion, by the fact that although inferior in quality and higher in price, it is not canteen beer, may have something to do with the preference.

THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND.

Among the many monuments of our ancient civilization (writes the Rev. John Douglas in the *Baptist Magazine*), none are more interesting or more distinctly national than the Round Towers that are found in various parts of the country, of which about thirty still exist. They are cylindrical structures, usually tapering slightly towards the top, and varying in height from 60 to 130 feet, and in diameter at base from 14 to 20 feet. The wall is built of stone, with lime cement, and towards the base is never less than three feet thick, but is generally more, and varies with the height. The entrance door is placed from ten to thirty feet from the ground, and is only large enough to admit one person at a time. The building below the door is sometimes of solid masonry, and sometimes contains a well-like recess without any aperture to admit light. The interior of the tower is divided into storeys, usually about twelve feet high, with a single aperture for light; the uppermost storey has always two or more openings, sometimes six or eight, and occasionally only four that often face the cardinal points. The roof is cone-shaped, and built of stone. They present considerable variety in their masonic construction and architectural details, according to their antiquity. One of the oldest is on Scattery Island, at the mouth of the Shannon. Many of the remaining towers are in a state of dilapidation; but a perfect specimen may be seen on Devenish Island, in Lough Erne. The question of their origin and use has given rise to considerable discussion, but may now be considered as fairly settled. Except the Round Towers of Brechin and Abernethy in Scotland, no similar structures are found in any other part of the world. . . . Mr. George Petrie's conclusions—which are now accepted as authoritative by the most eminent archæologists—may be briefly summarised as follows:—(1) There is no evidence that the art of building with lime cement was known in Ireland before the introduction of the Christian faith; nor (2) is there any evidence that the Druids ever worshipped fire in towers. (3) Two or three small loopholes in walls, three feet thick, would be useless for taking celestial observations. (4) There is no reference in any of our ancient manuscripts to the existence of these towers prior to the fifth century, while both the ancient annals and universal popular tradition speak of them as ecclesiastical buildings erected for the double purpose of belfries, and places of refuge in times of predatory incursion. That they were admirably adapted for such purposes is evident from their construction. Though too small for the great bells of modern times, they were large enough for any bells in use prior to the twelfth century. (5) They are never found apart from churches or from places where ecclesiastical foundations are known to have existed. Some of them, as in the tower at Antrim, contain sculptured Christian emblems. (6) Their name in the Irish language is *cloictheach*, which means belfry, or bell-castle; and no other remains of ancient bell towers exist in the country. (7) They afforded, moreover, an impregnable fortress to the clergy and monastic orders during the temporary insurrections that so frequently occurred; and in them, in many a troublous time, the treasures of the churches and monasteries were saved from destruction. (8) It is further probable that in times of special danger some of them were used as watch-towers and beacons. It is now generally admitted that the oldest of them were erected as early as the sixth century, but the majority are of later date. The two in Scotland are attributed to the disciples of Columba, the famous Irish evangelist of Iona.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Colaba, has been granted twelve months' leave, and Mr. J. B. W. Biddle will act in his absence.

Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S., has been appointed to act as Sindhi Translator to Government.

Captain J. Davies has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

LADY DUFFERIN is an instance of the transmission of poetic talent, says a London evening paper. It was said some time ago that she intended to publish a volume of Indian verses. Whether Lady Dufferin did so or not, India must have opened up for her an endless field. How would "Lays of the Zenana" do as a title? It is singular how barren Anglo-India has been in poetry. The English in India have produced excellent books in history, in language and philology, in mythological science, and once or twice in fiction. But as for Anglo-Indian poetry, it hardly exists. There has been some passable cleverish Anglo-Indian *verse*, which is a different thing. Mr. H. G. Keene and Sir A. Lyall are the versifiers.

⁂

Miss Frere, daughter of Sir Bartle-Frere, produced a delightful book of Indian Tales. But where, we ask, is the poetess? Is it to be Lady Dufferin? As we have already said, she is a poetess by heredity. The grand-daughter of Sheridan has already written—long ago—two pieces which are still read, and are much admired "Katie's Letter" and the "Irish Emigrant Abroad."

⁂

The Hon. Hallam Tennyson, son of the Laureate, is another instance of heredity; but in his case the transmission has been niggardly. Bishop Wordsworth, late Bishop of Lincoln, produced verses which suggested his kinship to his illustrious namesake. Philip Bourke Marston, son of Dr. Westland Marston, is a case of heredity; and Adelaide Anne Proctor, daughter of Barry Cornwall, yet another.

⁂

Sir Samuel Baker, who has been enjoying a sporting holiday in Central India, is one of the best living specimens of the Ulyssean Englishman. Just at this moment, when African slavery conferences are in the air, it is well worth recalling the fact that Baker was the first Englishman—in fact, the first European, who sent the Anti-Slavery ball a-rolling. It was in September, 1869, that the Khedive of Egypt gave Baker four years' *carte blanche*, in Central Africa. Baker undertook to wipe out slavery, to put legitimate commerce in its place, to connect the great lakes with the coast. It was too Herculean a task for four years. But he began the work. And he made it all the easier for Gordon, who succeeded him.

⁂

Sir Samuel Baker's exploration of Central Africa up to the Albert Nyanza (on the shores of which Stanley has appeared in his present expedition) was one of the most daring feats in travel ever accomplished. But the glory of the achievement Sir Samuel must share with his brave wife, who accompanied him on all his expeditions. His discovery of the Albert Nyanza took place twenty-five years ago. More than forty years ago Mr. Baker (as he then was) introduced agricultural improvements into Ceylon (where he lived eight years), which have produced splendid results since. To Sir Samuel Baker, Turkey owes, in a large measure, the planning and execution of her first railway. He is a Tondoner by birth, but his home is Lypiatt Park, Gloucestershire. He was born sixty-eight years ago. But all climates are alike to him.

⁂

The most easy and expeditious way to the hand and heart of a colonial heiress, according to a home paper, is an appointment as aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor. It is the duty—the only one, in point of fact—of these young officers to keep up a sort of amiable intercourse between Government House and the first families, and they are thus constantly thrown into the society of the most bewitching and eligible young heiresses. No wonder they succumb, resign, marry, and return to England to live as country gentlemen for the rest of their natural lives. Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Victoria, has lost four of his *aides* in this delightful fashion in as many years, and now he is bewailing the loss of his fifth, Captain Alan Stanley, second son of Mr. Sydney Stanley, of Longstowe Hall, Cambridgeshire.

⁂

Captain Stanley was married in Melbourne on 13th Feb. to Miss Lilian Charlotte Anderson, a granddaughter of the late Irish-Australian millionaire, the Hon. Henry Miller, about whom some interesting particulars appeared in *The Star* some months ago. In proposing the health of the happy pair, Sir Henry Loch humorously protested against this persistent robbery of his *aides*, and declared that the real reason of his approaching trip to England was to obtain a fresh supply of *aides*. All those whom he had brought out previously, and who had so ungratefully and unceremoniously left him in the lurch were fair young officers. Now he was going to try the experiment of carrying out dark ones, in the hope that he would be able to retain their services for a reasonable time.

A curious fact of "Ouida's" character is that her personal vanity is far stronger than her intellectual vanity. To the former she is susceptible; to the latter she is not. The person who would win her good graces should admire her delicate little feet, or make a flattering remark upon her tasteful dress, rather than a favourable criticism of her books. She affects to despise literary society, and only to care for that of *la haute noblesse*. Indeed, there is a story of her on record that when a lady invited her to meet some distinguished men and women of letters, she looked round the room, and remarked, "Are there no Duchesses here?"

⁂

Humbug, exclaims the *Echo*. And none the less lamentable because so sensible a man as Mr. Bradlaugh is made the victim of it. He has been put up to ask the Secretary of State for India, whether the Chief of the Thuggee Department has been instructed to watch the "leaders" of the National Indian Congress. Colonel Henderson is the chief of this "department," and the Thugs are (as the reader may or may not be aware) a fraternity of religious fanatics who kill folk, generally travellers in lonely places, by strangulation (for choice) as a sacrifice to their goddess Kali.

⁂

Why should the chief of the Thuggee suppression office watch the Congress leaders, asks our contemporary. What is the meaning of it? Is it feared that the Congress "leaders" are polishing off their opponents by means of the Thug's knotted handkerchief? Or that the Mahomedan opposition are doing it to the spouting Hindoos? Or has the Viceroy put up the Colonel to *choke off* that noisy movement—which Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin declare to have been set agoing by Benagalee baboos escaped from school? Or, because Colonel Henderson is a policeman, is it sought to liken the Indian "Nationalist" movement unto the Irish Nationalist ditto, which the Irish "Peeler" is keeping his eye upon? The thing looks like a ridiculous attempt at self-advertising by hook or by crook.

⁂

Because Emin Pasha is an Austrian, it is supposed that he is a Christian. This is a mistake—Emin Pasha is a Mahomedan—a convert, or pervert, according to his critics' taste, from Judaism. In other words, the Pasha was born an Austrian Jew. His real name is Eduard Schnitzer. He is in his forty-ninth year, and his birthplace was Oppeln, in Silesia. In 1865, after having taken his medical degree in Berlin, he proceeded to the East. At Scutari he found employment as a quarantine physician in the Turkish service.

⁂

That was the beginning of his luck. At Scutari he made the lasting friendship of Ismail, the Turkish Governor. The story of his relations with Ismail is very romantic. In 1868, when Ismail fell into disgrace (through official jealousy, it was said) with the Sultan, the young Austrian doctor accompanied his patron in his exile to Trebizond. When Ismail was restored to imperial favour, his devoted young friend shared in his good fortune.

⁂

In 1874 or 1875 Ismail died, and then the Austrian married his widow. Meanwhile, he had given up Judaism for Mahomedanism, hence his new name of Emin. This lady died, and Emin's African adventures began. Lately, in *The Echo*, we described how he came to know Gordon. Emin Pasha is a splendid linguist; he knows Albanian, German, Turkish, Arabic, Italian, Persian, French, English, besides several inner African languages, such as Suaheli, Galla, and Berberic.

⁂

Apropos of the extraordinary story in *Piccadilly* of the Prince of Wales being a Home Ruler, the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* says:—No man could live the life of the Prince of Wales and not have political opinions. He showed what his tendencies were when he went to welcome Mr. Gladstone's return to power in 1880. If he has no other virtue, however, he has that of discretion; and he would no more think of laying down a political programme opposed to that of the Government of the day than of setting up, as some other Princes of Wales did, a Court of his own.

⁂

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles has sold *Vanity Fair*, they say, to Mr. Evans. The new proprietor has a kindly feeling so far towards his predecessor, for *Vanity Fair* recommended the Tories of Birmingham to adopt Mr. Bowles as a candidate, on the ground that he is a true Conservative who has never bowed the knee to Baal. Baal, remarks an Irish contemporary, is probably a corruption of Balfour.

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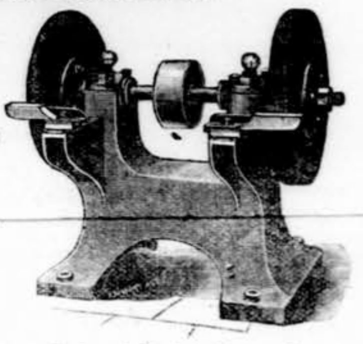

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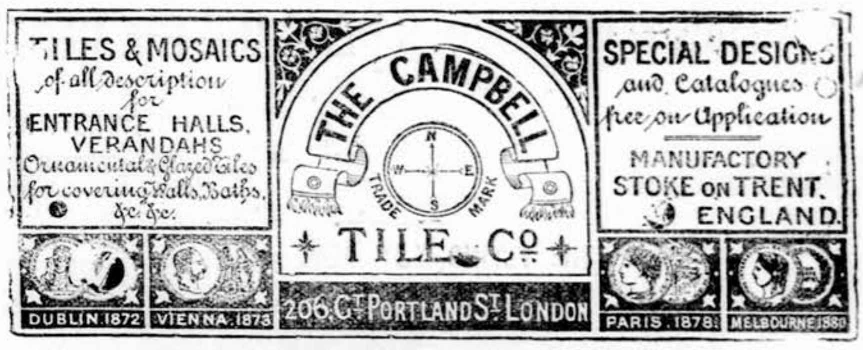

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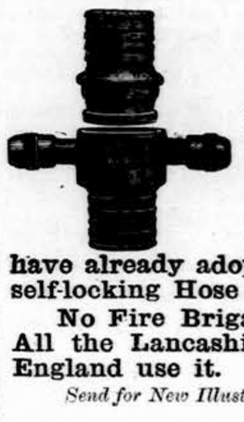

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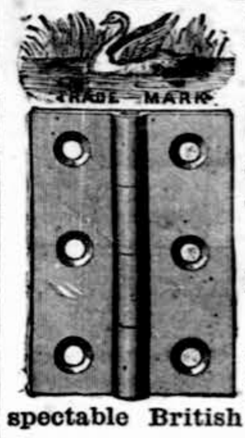

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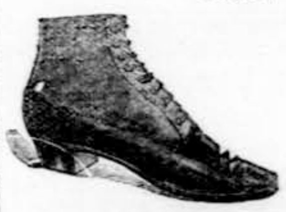

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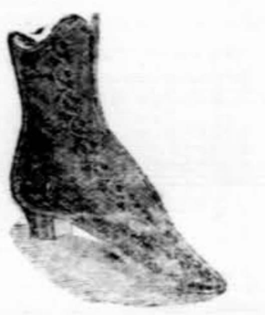

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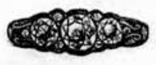
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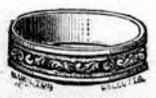
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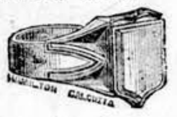
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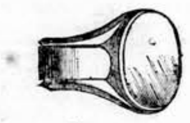
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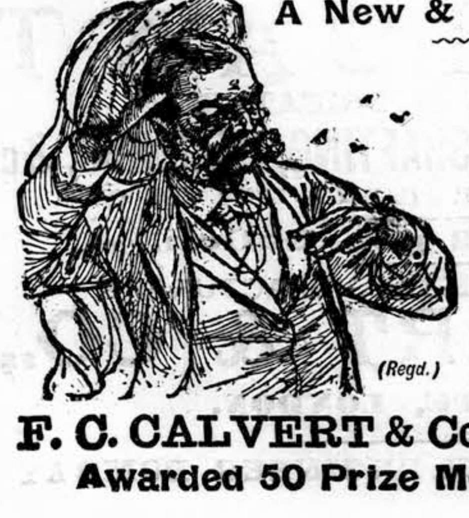

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Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

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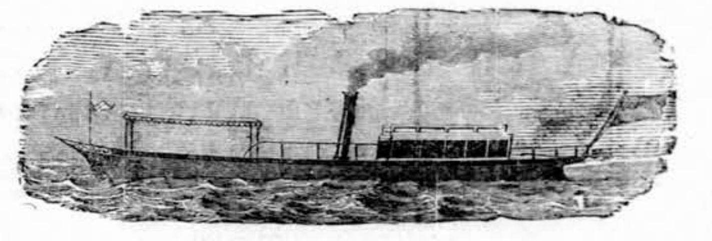

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Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

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9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.

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"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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